

U.S. Cautious on Reports Linking East Bloc to Papal Attack

By Philip Taubman and Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American officials familiar with the Italian investigation of the shooting of Pope John Paul II say there is convincing evidence that the pope's assailant spent time in Bulgaria and that he was associated with several Bulgarians in Rome before the assassination attempt in May 1981.

The officials said, however, that it had not been proven whether the relationship between Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk convicted of shooting the pope, and Bulgarians had anything to do with the shooting.

They said that most of the information reaching Washington through intelligence channels had come primarily from the Italian government and much of it, in turn, was based on statements made by Mr. Agca after his conviction, some confirmed and others not.

U.S. intelligence agencies are closely watching developments in the case, according to senior

Reagan administration officials, but are relying primarily on information provided by European governments rather than conducting a separate investigation.

The Reagan administration, which in the past has been quick to attack perceived Soviet misconduct abroad, has adopted a cautious, wait-and-see attitude about reports that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were involved in the assassination attempt.

Senior administration officials attribute this to a number of factors, including a lack of firm evidence linking the Soviet and Bulgarian governments to the shooting in St. Peter's Square and a desire to avoid unnecessarily increasing East-West tensions at a sensitive time.

The information accumulated here, while far from conclusive about Bulgarian complicity in the shooting, does confirm that there were links between Mr. Agca and Bulgaria, according to officials familiar with the evidence.

Mr. Agca, for example, spent

time in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, in 1980, although for exactly how long and for what purpose are not known.

Mr. Agca, who has told Italian authorities that he received assistance prior to the assassination attempt from three Bulgarians living in Rome, picked out photographs of several Bulgarians among dozens of mug shots shown to him by Italian authorities, the U.S. officials said. They reported Mr. Agca also accurately described the apartment one of the men occupied while in Rome.

However, the nature of Mr. Agca's connection with the Bulgarians remains unclear. He told Italian investigators that the three helped him plot the assassination attempt, but, as far as U.S. sources know, the Italian government has so far been unable to confirm his story.

One of the Bulgarians named by Mr. Agca, Sergei I. Antonov, the head of the Bulgarian national airline office in Rome, was arrested by Italian authorities in November

and is being held on suspicion of complicity in the shooting.

Two other Bulgarians mentioned by Mr. Agca, Todor S. Aivasov, until recently the chief accountant of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, and Major Chelvo K. Vasilev, who also worked in the embassy, are currently in Bulgaria. Both have denied any involvement in the shooting.

The United States has learned from Italian authorities that the three Bulgarians were identified as Bulgarian intelligence operatives by Luigi Scricciolo, an Italian union leader who has been accused of spying for Bulgaria.

The CIA, however, has no independent verification that the men were associated with the Bulgarian secret service, and a senior Italian government official recently said that Italian authorities have no evidence of such a connection.

Intelligence analysts are working on two theories to explain the Agca-Bulgarian connection, which may date from 1979.

One theory is that the Bulgarian secret service hired Mr. Agca either

as an assassin or drug-trade enforcer, having nothing to do with the pope or the Soviet Union. U.S. officials said the Bulgarian secret service was heavily involved in illegal drug trafficking in Europe and Turkey.

According to this theory, when Mr. Agca found himself in Rome on a mission for the Bulgarian secret service, he independently plotted to kill the pope, without the support or knowledge of Bulgarian authorities.

The other theory is that Moscow, concerned about support John Paul, a Pole, might give to the Solidarity union movement in Poland, asked the Bulgarian secret service in 1979 to find someone who could someday assassinate the pope.

U.S. officials ruled out the possibility that Mr. Agca's connections with Bulgaria were completely innocent in nature. They said that because of tight security in Bulgaria, it was highly improbable that Bulgarian authorities were unaware either of Mr. Agca's presence in Sofia in 1980 or of his background as a convicted assassin.

WORLD BRIEFS

Haughey Retains Irish Party Post

DUBLIN (UPI) — Charles J. Haughey retained Ireland's opposition leader Thursday despite press speculation that his Fianna Fail party planned to remove him over allegations that the government he headed until last year illegally wiretapped journalists and a politician.

A Fianna Fail party meeting ended after three hours without a serious challenge to Mr. Haughey's leadership, following a statement from him that he would not be "harried out of office" by the media. The meeting of the party's 75 parliamentarians was called to discuss the implications on the organization of the wiretap allegations. Post Commissioner Patrick McLoughlin and Assistant Commissioner Joseph Ainsworth resigned last week over disclosures that Ray McSherry, a deputy prime minister in the Haughey government, used police equipment in tape a conversation with Mr. Haughey's education minister Martin O'Donoghue.

Thatcher Bars Talks on Falkland

LONDON (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced in Parliament that she will not negotiate the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands with Argentina.

The prime minister made her declaration late Wednesday night in the House of Commons as it voted along party lines, 292-240, to support a handling of the Falkland Islands crisis last year.

"I have been urged to enter into negotiations with Argentina, but I am about what?" Mrs. Thatcher said, adding that Argentina has refused to acknowledge a cessation of hostilities after the 74-day war last summer and insists on negotiations that would lead to Argentine sovereignty of islands known there as the Malvinas.

"This is totally unacceptable to us and the islanders," she said, "pressure will induce me to enter into negotiations on that basis."

Pershing-2 Test Called a Success

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon said Thursday that a Pershing 2 intermediate-range missile "achieved test objectives" in its 800-nautical-mile flight from Cape Canaveral, Florida, last Friday.

Major Jerry Hendley of the army said "it was a successful test," first in four attempts. Henry Catto, a Pentagon spokesman, said analysis of data gathered from the Jan. 21 flight confirmed that the Pershing missile "achieved test objectives."

Last November the army made such a claim, only to reverse it within a few days to acknowledge failure of a maneuvering mechanism. The U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are to be deployed in West Europe this year to counter a Soviet deployment of advanced intermediate-range missiles.

European Group Criticizes Turkey

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe criticized Turkey's military government Thursday for what it said were shortcomings in its moves to restore democracy.

The assembly adopted a resolution calling on Turkey to renounce unilaterally its voting rights in the council's executive committee until democracy is restored. But it refrained from seeking Turkey's expulsion from the 21-nation body.

The resolution expressed concern over "numerous and serious allegations about violations of human rights in Turkey" since General Kenan Evren led a military takeover in September 1980 and said Turkey's constitution, approved overwhelmingly in a national referendum months ago, did not go far enough toward ensuring parliamentary democracy.

Ex-Nazi Said to Face New Charge

LA PAZ (AP) — Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo officer, has been charged with organizing other former Nazis and sympathizers as the names paid through cocaine sales and using them to silence foes of military regimes, official Bolivian sources said Thursday.

Mr. Barbie, 69, known during the war as the "butcher of Lyon" where he was Gestapo chief, was charged Wednesday shortly before he was to have been freed from jail after paying a fine in a mining case, a senior government official said.

France, which holds Mr. Barbie responsible for more than 4,000 deaths and nearly 8,000 deportations to concentration camps during the war, said Wednesday it has renewed efforts to have him extradited. France, West Germany is also seeking his extradition. Mr. Barbie lived in Bolivia since 1951 and became a citizen in 1957 under the alias Klaus Altmann.

For the Record

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — General Bernard W. Rogers has been appointed commander of U.S. forces in Europe for two years, Pentagon announced Thursday. General Rogers, 61, will continue to serve as supreme commander of allied forces in Europe.

RABAT, Morocco (UPI) — President Francois Mitterrand of France arrived Thursday on an official visit. He was expected to urge Hassan II to allow a referendum in the Western Sahara, where Moroccan troops have fought separatist guerrillas for seven years.

SWAPO Says China Will Give It Weapons

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Sam Nujoma, leader of the nationalist movement in South-West Africa, the disputed territory also known as Namibia, said Thursday that China would provide arms, ammunition and humanitarian aid for his guerrillas in their fight against South Africa.

Speaking here after four days of talks with Chinese officials, including Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Mr. Nujoma said China had given unspecified material assistance to his South-West Africa Peoples Organization in the past and "has pledged to continue to do so now."

He said that future Chinese aid to SWAPO would "certainly be in the form of arms and ammunition, of all kinds, as well as humanitarian aid such as medicines, clothing, shoes and foodstuffs."

Mr. Nujoma would not say what types of arms his SWAPO forces expected to receive from China.

African diplomats in Beijing said Mr. Nujoma's comments were apparently the first confirmation that China had agreed to supply arms to SWAPO, which in the past has received most of its weapons from the Soviet bloc. China's relations with SWAPO, in public at least, have been low-key in recent years.

Mr. Nujoma's current visit to Beijing is his sixth, but the first since 1978. "All the imperialist countries are giving arms to South Africa, so we have come here to seek also for arms in order to counter effectively

the racist, fascist regime of South Africa, which is armed by NATO countries," he said.

He said France provided South Africa with Mirage jets, Puma, Super Frelon and Alouette helicopters, and Panhard tanks and armored cars. Britain, he said, supplied Buccaneer bombers. Italian Fiat fighters were made in South Africa under license as Impalas, and the United States provided a range of advanced weaponry, he said.

Conference Criticizes Pretoria

African, European and Commonwealth delegates, opening a fund-raising meeting in Maseru, Lesotho, said Thursday that South African military and political aggression was a major cause of poverty and instability in the region. The Associated Press reported.

King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho said a South African commando raid on Maseru in December reflected a "sinister factor that is destabilizing all the black-majority ruled democracies of southern Africa."

Forty-two people died in the attack, which South Africa's white-minority government said was aimed at black nationalist guerrillas of the African National Congress.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference is asking Western donors for \$900 million to reduce industrial and food projects to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.



President Ronald Reagan met Thursday with President Hosni Mubarak.

Europeans Ready to Compromise On Missiles, West German Says

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the vice president said his message will be: "We've made a sound proposal. We've not heard one in return. Let's negotiate."

Mr. Bush will go to Europe as a critical election campaign is being fought in West Germany. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats have strongly backed Mr. Reagan's proposal, and favor the deployment of necessary of the Pershing and cruise missiles. NATO plans to put 108 Pershing launchers and 96 cruise missiles in West Germany.

The opposition Social Democrats have expressed more ambivalence, and on Wednesday, U.S. State Department officials were reported to be urging that the administration consider an interim proposal, partly to undergird the Christian Democrats' election campaign.

Troop Talks Reopen

The 29th round of East-West negotiations on troop and arms reduction in Central Europe opened Thursday, with the two military alliances accusing each other of stalling the 10-year-old talks. The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

After the opening session following a six-week recess, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki of Poland, speaking for the communist countries, accused the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of failing to respond to Warsaw Pact proposals for reducing forces.

A NATO spokesman, John Karch of the United States, said the proposals were under review, but the West was unable to comment on them at the moment.

Arms Nominees Criticized

The Associated Press reported from Washington that President Reagan's arms-control nominee told senators at his confirmation hearing Thursday he does not know whether the Soviet Union is violating the unratified SALT-2 treaty, which it and the United States have pledged to obey.

The statement by Kenneth L.

Adelman prompted a sharp response from Democrats and Republicans on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Adelman, 36, who for the past two years has served as deputy to the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jean J. Kirkpatrick, was named to succeed Eugene V. Rostow as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

"I am surprised you do not have a view as to whether the Soviets are cheating or not cheating," Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat from California, told Mr. Adelman.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz, a Minnesota Republican, told the nominee, "I am surprised you haven't looked into whether the Soviets have violated SALT."

Mr. Adelman replied that the matter was a complicated question and had not been within the scope of his UN duties.

Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican who is the committee chairman, said the panel would vote by Tuesday on Mr. Adelman's nomination.

State Dept.

Switch Noted

(Continued from Page 1)

credit for it. They have been calling for abandonment of the zero option while the Christian Democrats have held fast.

The State Department officials are said to maintain that the Christian Democrats themselves are now wondering whether their steadfastness has made them vulnerable at the polls.

The situation is that the United States is waiting for a clear signal from Mr. Genscher, whose Free Democrats are aligned with the Christian Democrats, and for that signal to be reinforced by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"If this happens," an official said, "steps could be choreographed so that the credit goes to those who support us rather than those who oppose us. This is a very delicate enterprise, and we are not sure we can or should play effectively in the German elections."

The Pentagon is opposed to an early change in the U.S. position pending formal presentation of the Soviet Union's counteroffer.

Technically, investigators blame

the problem on a bacteria called aeromonas. The real culprit, officials say, is chemical poisoning.

Preliminary tests on pond water samples from Suphanburi province, where the outbreak has been most severe, indicate high concentrations of the herbicides atrazine and paraquat. The latter gained notoriety among marijuana users a few years ago after it was sprayed on marijuana crops in Latin America.

Public health authorities said they suspected that the herbicides lowered the fish's resistance to the deadly bacteria and reduced the oxygen content of the water.

The epidemic, which threatens to be the worst man-made ecological disaster ever to strike this tropical kingdom, underscores a growing realization in developing nations that there is a dark side to the chemicals that farmers have come to rely on to produce seemingly magical increases in crop yields.

The industrialized West long ago began learning the dangers, as well as the advantages, of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers. But many Third World farmers have continued to lavish on their fields, often carelessly and needlessly, a variety of chemicals designed to kill weeds and bugs and stimulate plant growth.

"Many chemicals banned in your country are sold cheaply here," said Nuansri Tayaputich, a toxic substances expert with the Thai Agriculture Department. "In

some areas, people use chemicals which are formulated by local distributors and don't even have labels. They just mix two or three together like a cocktail. The just know one is to kill insects and another is to kill weeds, but they don't know which insects or weeds or how much the dosage should be."

Farmhands get drenched with pesticides, along with the farmers and their families. Mrs. Nuansri said little effort was made to shield ponds, canals, livestock or children from the potentially harmful substances when they are being applied to crops.

The Thai studies found that half of all marine life tested contained some DDT. Although the levels of DDT might be within the safety standards of some countries, Dr. Prayoon Deema, head of the Agriculture Department's toxic substance division, said, "For Thai people, who eat these aquatic animals as a principle food, it is quite dangerous to their health."

The Philippines and Indonesia have recently become self-sufficient in rice, thanks to new, high-yield strains requiring heavy chemical treatment. It is common to see farm workers shrouded in an insecticide mist created by a hand-held fogger. Because of the heat and humidity of the tropics, operators of these sprayers often shun uncomfortable protective gear.

In Thailand, there is considerable evidence that chemicals are

getting into the food chain. Dr. Prayoon said at a seminar last year that a department study had found numerous samples of rice, beans, fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs and meat laced with pesticide residues, frequently at levels well above the safety standards set by the World Health Organization.

Chemicals detected in the studies included heptachlor, dieldrin, aldrin, lindane, DDT and endrin, most of which have either been banned or severely restricted in many industrialized nations.

Thailand's pesticide imports more than tripled in the 1970s, according to Agriculture Department figures. By 1980, the nation was spending more than \$53 million a year on pesticides, mostly from companies in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia. Frequently these were products that the companies could no longer sell at home.

Like most developing countries, Thailand has few restrictions on the use of toxic chemicals. Although ignoring government regulations is almost a national pastime, the fish scare has prompted calls for tight controls on the sale and importation of toxic chemicals.

"We have no such thing as safety limits in Thailand," said a consumer activist, Chotchuang Chutina. "Consumers have no way of knowing how much residue of these insecticides they are exposed in when they eat."

For the time being, at least, Thais are not risking exposure to chemicals in fish, because most of them have stopped eating.

Vendors have trouble selling even at giveaway prices. Suphanburi is a center for nation's fish-breeding industry which is now in economic difficulties. Officials have identified at least 10 species of freshwater fish that have been affected by the epidemic.

Plum Boonoponrakon, the fisheries official for the province, estimated the loss in his district alone at more than \$21 million. "Almost all the fish have died," Mr. Pirom said. "Only a few left, and they will die soon."

Key Particle

Discovered

(Continued from Page 1)

was proposed that three particles — the positive and negative neutrinos and the neutral Z — play this effect on our daily experience, comparable to that of gravity or magnetism (which turns electrons), it plays a major role in subatomic events. For example, causes a form of radioactive decay known as beta decay, in which electrons are emitted.

Rather than using proton or other approaches to the search for Z particles is the use of electron and positron annihilation counterparts, structure of another, larger in this purpose has begun at CERN and one of still another device being built at Stanford University. Such machines will be able to probe the realm of W and Z bosons in greater detail and greater precision than is possible with proton-antiproton collisions.

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Bipartisan Criticism Greet's Reagan's Plans For Federal Budget

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposed spending mix for next year has come under fire from both parties, with Democrats denouncing his proposed domestic spending "freeze" and Republicans calling for more cuts in military spending to ease a projected deficit of \$189 billion.

"There is going to be a real don't-know" over defense, said Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee and the Senate majority leader.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said: "I can't conceive of a freeze on domestic spending, to be perfectly truthful."

These assessments Wednesday and an outpouring of others signaling trouble for Mr. Reagan's budget on Capitol Hill came as the White House said the president's plans, sketched out in his State of the Union address Tuesday night, were "well-received on both sides of the aisle."

There was praise in varying degrees for the conciliatory tone of Mr. Reagan's address and some of his substantive proposals, especially those aimed at reviving the economy. But resistance was evident on these and other fronts:

• Senate Republican leaders for 90 minutes with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in an apparently unsuccessful attempt to get him to consider more cuts in military spending. A well-placed congressional source described the meeting as "totally unproductive" and "frustrating" to most of the senators, who nevertheless plan to keep trying to work out a compromise.

• Senator Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican, and Representative Leon E. Panetta, a California Democrat, who head mili-

tary subcommittees, all but ruled out further cuts in the food stamp program. Mr. Reagan cited this as one of the "automatic spending programs" that he wanted curtailed.

• Mr. Dole, who is also chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said some programs, like maternal and child health, may have to be expanded instead of cut back. However, he indicated support for most of Mr. Reagan's health cost-cutting plan, including limits on tax-free treatment of employer-provided benefits.

• Some conservative Republicans, including Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Republican, joined the Democrats in criticizing Mr. Reagan's domestic spending "freeze," contending that among other things, it should be extended to defense spending. "In order to get a freeze we have to be fair about it," Mr. Dole said, adding: "The president's plan isn't going anywhere."

• Mr. Reagan's proposal for a three-year standby tax increase, already spurned by Senators Dole and Baker, got a put-down from the other side of the aisle. "I don't think we should vote for a tax increase or tax cut for somebody else's term," said Senator Russell B. Long, a Louisiana Democrat who is the ranking minority member on the Finance Committee.

• Representative O'Neill and Senator Long called for scuttling the 10-percent income-tax cut that is scheduled for July 1 under Mr. Reagan's three-year tax-cutting program and for repealing the legislation that would index income-tax brackets to compensate for inflation after 1984.

• Representative O'Neill said he would push to limit tax relief that the wealthy would get from the July rate reduction or, failing that, to repeal the tax cut for everyone.



President Ronald Reagan hoists a beer in toast to patrons at a bar in Boston's Dorchester section. He stopped in for about 10 minutes on his way to visit a job training center.

Mr. Long said he would repeal it outright, calling Mr. Reagan's tax-out program a "total dud."

And all the budget turmoil, a potential stumbling block for the proposed Social Security rescue plan was removed Wednesday.

The Democratic leaders of both houses, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Representative Jim Wright of Texas, backed off from earlier suggestions that delays in cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits be tied to a roll-back or delay in income tax cuts for the rich.

They did not mean to hold the Social Security plan hostage for tax

increases on the wealthy, they assured colleagues. They said they would simply try to use the Social Security cuts as leverage in arguing for income limits on the tax cut, a position that also drew Representative O'Neill's backing.

The Social Security package, drafted by a bipartisan commission this month and endorsed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. O'Neill, also got a boost when it was introduced Wednesday in the Senate with an array of co-sponsors. Among them was Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, who is viewed as important in attracting liberal Democratic support.

U.S. Military Budget Seen Increasing

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's statement that he will propose a five-year program of "savings" in military spending will not alter plans to ask for an increase of about \$30 billion in actual military spending and more than \$41 billion in spending authority in the fiscal year 1984 budget, according to administration and congressional officials.

The proposed budget is to be made public next week.

Mr. Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger are expected to ask Congress to make supplemental appropriations of about \$1.9 billion for the current, or 1983, fiscal year, to restore pro-

duction funds for the MX and Pershing-2 missile programs that Congress withheld last year.

The president's statement Tuesday, in his State of the Union Message, that he would propose "\$35 billion in defense savings over the next five years" seemed ambiguous and possibly illusory to some congressional and military affairs specialists.

Administration officials, who asked not to be identified, said the figure was reached by "carrying forward for four additional years" spending reductions Mr. Weinberger said this month would arise in 1984 because of a proposed cancellation of Defense Department pay increases, lower inflation estimates and lower estimates of future fuel prices.

These "savings" in the 1984 budget would create "lower base lines" on which revised calculations of future-year spending would be based.

Some nonadministration specialists said they did not believe such figuring constituted real savings and certainly did not constitute "budget reductions." Senator William S. Cohen, a Maine Republican, said, "I don't know yet what Weinberger means, but I think Congress is going to demand real and larger reductions in the upcoming budget."

"You have to be suspicious of the concept of savings and of future-year predictions," said Representative Los Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee.

Military spending budgets are expressed in several ways. One total is for "outlays," actual spending in a fiscal year. Congress approved \$209 billion in outlays for 1983. Another total is for "obligational authority," which includes some funds to be spent, mostly on weapons procurement, in future years. Congress voted \$232 billion in such spending authority for this year.

Earlier this month Mr. Weinberger announced, and Mr. Reagan endorsed, "reductions" in the still unpublished 1984 military budget of \$8 billion in outlays and \$11.3 billion in spending authority.

In fact, however, those figures represented revisions in administration budget requests from \$247 billion in outlays to \$239 billion and from a planned \$284.7 billion in spending authority to \$273.4 billion.

The revised outlay request would still represent an increase of 14.4 percent over the sum Congress approved last year.

Some Pentagon officials, who asked not to be identified, repeated assurances by Mr. Weinberger last week that there would be no cancellations of major weapons programs in the 1984 budget.

The savings of \$8 billion and \$11.2 billion of which Mr. Weinberger spoke grew out of lower inflation forecasts, lower fuel-cost predictions, and a proposal that a 1.6 percent military pay raise be postponed, as well as some small decreases in spending for military training, construction and purchases.

When it becomes clear in congressional budget hearings next month that Mr. Reagan's five-year program of \$55 billion in "savings" represents a mixture of such predictions and of lower arithmetic calculations, it is likely that many members of Congress will ask for more concessions from the White House.

To those closely involved in the military spending issue, a major question is what Congress may do about the budget's so-called "procurement account," which provides for current and future-year spending on major weapons systems.

As large as Reagan administration military budgets have already been, they do not reflect the steep increases that will be required as programs now in the early stages of development and production become mature programs.

Reagan Offers Two-Part Proposal To Restrain Cost of Medical Care

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is offering a major proposal to control medical costs by imposing a new tax on health insurance premiums and requiring elderly people to pay a larger share of routine hospital expenses.

The proposal, the result of two years of work, is the administration's first comprehensive effort to deal with the rapidly rising costs of health care.

Administration officials, elaborating on Mr. Reagan's State of the Union Message, gave details of the proposal Wednesday.

Dr. Robert J. Rubin, an assistant secretary of health and human services, described the tax on health insurance as "a fundamental and necessary change" designed to discourage the purchase of excessive amounts of insurance and the overuse of health care.

The underlying theory, as described by Martin S. Feldstein,

chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, is that "the growth of insurance increases the demand for health care and causes the price of health services to rise."

So, he contends, the tax would reduce the demand for health insurance and help hold down medical costs.

Robert J. Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over Medicare, the health insurance program for the elderly, said he had "no quarrel" with the tax or with the administration's proposal to restructure Medicare benefits so as to charge more for routine hospital care.

But the Kansas Republican said the government should also crack down on reimbursement of physicians since they were "among the highest-paid professionals" in the country.

Most health insurance in the United States is provided by employers as a fringe benefit. Under current law, an employer who pays health insurance premiums for his employees may deduct the payments as a business expense on his tax return, but the payments are not counted as taxable income for the employees.

The Reagan proposal would require employers to pay taxes on employer contributions exceeding \$2,000 a year for a family or \$840 for an individual.

Gail Wilensky of the Department of Health and Human Services said this would raise \$2.7 billion a year in revenue for the federal government, including \$2.3 billion in income taxes and more than \$350 million in Social Security payroll taxes.

Economists at the Department of Health and Human Services said the proposed tax would increase federal income taxes for 16.5 million workers whose insurance was provided by their employers by an average of \$141 each year.

A person with annual income of \$20,000 to \$30,000 would owe \$107 in additional tax. People in lower income brackets would owe less; people in higher brackets, representing a majority of those workers receiving these health benefits, would owe more.

Senator Dole said that when the Finance Committee considered such a tax last year, "big labor, big business, big insurance" and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States "decided this was an area we couldn't touch." The same groups have vowed to resist the tax again this year. Senator Bob Pack-

wood, Republican of Oregon, is leading the opposition.

Mr. Reagan is also proposing a fundamental restructuring of Medicare benefits. Elderly people would have to pay a specified fee, such as \$25 or \$30 a day, for hospital care, up to a maximum of \$2,500 a year. The government would pay all hospital costs after a Medicare patient had paid the first \$2,500.

This new coverage for "catastrophic" illness would benefit 200,000 of the seven million Medicare recipients who are hospitalized each year, Dr. Rubin said. The other 6.8 million people would have to pay more out of their own pockets, or with private health insurance.

Under current law, a Medicare patient must pay a deductible of \$504 for the first day in a hospital. There is no charge for the second through the 60th days. For the next 30 days of hospital care, there is a charge of \$76 a day.

After 90 days in the hospital, an elderly person must pay at least \$152 a day, and people who have already had lengthy illnesses may be required to pay all the remaining hospital costs.

Mr. Reagan's proposal calls for two other changes. He would give Medicare beneficiaries the option of enrolling in private health insurance plans through the use of vouchers.

The president also wants Congress to authorize "fixed payment" to hospitals for particular services, to discourage unnecessary costs. Under such a system, known as prospective payment, Medicare rates would be fixed in advance. At present, the government generally pays hospitals for all reasonable costs incurred in treating a Medicare patient.

5 Killed in Explosion Of B-52 at U.S. Base

The Associated Press

GRAND FORKS, North Dakota — A B-52G bomber parked on a maintenance ramp exploded Thursday, killing five persons and injuring eight at Grand Forks Air Force Base, authorities said.

Colonel Frank B. Horton, commander of the 321st Missile Wing, said that the eight-engine aircraft had flown a training mission Wednesday night and was undergoing routine maintenance when its fuel exploded, destroying all of the body except the tail section.

In Chicago, a Calm Mayor Faces a Daley Son Dead Voters and an Office Fire Add to America's City Hall Spectacle

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Staff Writer

CHICAGO — Dead persons have registered to vote, the incumbent has kept her tart tongue in check for another week and a mysterious fire has damaged a challenger's office.

With less than four weeks to go before the Feb. 22 Democratic primary, the race for Mayor of Chicago is a rich spectacle of old-fashioned American politics, where skulduggery, disaster and transformation are right at home with the trench warriors of precinct, ward and district.

Armed with a huge campaign chest and grim determination to keep what she won in an upset four years ago, Mayor Jane Byrne holds the lead now.

But State's Attorney Richard M. Daley, heir to the most famous City Hall name in contemporary Chicago politics, is closing the gap. Meanwhile, Representative Harold

Washington has scored well in two televised debates, with an easy manner and pulpit rhetoric aimed at bringing the minority blue vote out in record numbers.

Great public interest has focused on the debates. The first one a week ago drew more than 2 million viewers. Part of the interest was to see whether the mayor could keep her composure and whether Mr. Daley "could speak a whole paragraph on his own," as a veteran analyst put it. Both succeeded.

Mr. Byrne, who began her political career 35 years ago as a volunteer for John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign, has portrayed herself as an experienced and successful executive who straightened out Chicago's rocky finances, streamlined its administration and brought new blood to the top levels of government. She never mentions Mayor Richard J. Daley, who ruled the "overwhelmingly Democratic city for 21 years until his death in 1976.

Chicagoans seem just as interested in her new claim as in her campaign claims. Her new image is chalked up to the wizardry of David H. Sawyer, a political adviser who has coached Mrs. Byrne into adopting a magisterial disdain in the face of her two foes.

The mayor, 48, professes surprise and some disappointment at the fascination with her new image. In an interview last week, she complained: "Everyone's talking about how I've changed. I've been wearing Puca suits since the inaugural. That shouldn't be an issue. I'd far rather be treated as an incumbent mayor."

The Chicago Tribune, treating her as an incumbent, lamented in a Sunday editorial that only circumstances "impossible to imagine" could ever force it to endorse Mr. Daley—and then it endorsed him.

Although admiring Mrs. Byrne's spunky independence, the newspaper said her tenure has made "ins-

tability and disbelief" the "watchwords of the city government."

As for Mr. Daley, "the best he has to offer is hope," it said. The endorsement is a gain for Mr. Daley, 40, a lawyer who served in the state Senate for eight years before defeating a Byrne-backed opponent in 1980 to become the local prosecutor. He preaches law and order, fiscal responsibility and more jobs.

With a payroll of 40,000 people and an annual direct budget of nearly \$2 billion, the stakes in the mayoral race are high.

The U.S. attorney has launched a vote-fraud investigation after receiving reports that substantial numbers of dead men had been registered. Someone tried to torch a Daley campaign headquarters. There have been no arrests.

William J. Daley, campaign manager for his brother, says the race will be a test of "who has the best precinct operation."



Jane Byrne

Mrs. Byrne's campaign manager, William Griffin, recently pondered the situation from his camp's perspective. "Both candidates have 110 percent name recognition," he said. "The mayor's tough and the people love it."

But the Daleys, he said, "are masters at winning elections."

U.S. Rejecting Tight Rules on Many Chemicals

By Felicity Barringer
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Since President Ronald Reagan took office two years ago, federal regulators have repeatedly refused to tighten restrictions on known cancer-causing substances in the air, water, work places and dumping grounds in the United States.

Many of the decisions made so far have been preliminary. But the Reagan regulators have denied almost all requests for immediate action, and have let existing proposals for action linger while they review the evidence. In effect, the administration has given chemicals the benefit of the doubt.

Among recent decisions about chemicals identified as carcinogenic, or cancer-causing, by the National Toxicology Program of the

Department of Health and Human Services are:

• The Environmental Protection Agency refused to give priority status to regulation of formaldehyde as a toxic substance. About 28 million people living near chemical plants are exposed to low doses of it. The agency is developing organic standards on synthetic organic chemicals, including formaldehyde.

• The Occupational Safety and Health Administration also refused a request for emergency regulation of formaldehyde, to which 1.8 million people are exposed at work. The Consumer Product Safety Commission has voted to ban urea formaldehyde foam insulation.

• The occupational safety agency rejected petitions for emergency standards limiting exposure to ethylene dibromide, a gasoline ad-

divitive, and ethylene oxide, a pesticide and sterilizing agent. A U.S. District Court judge ordered the agency this month to produce an emergency ethylene oxide standard; the agency is appealing. An ethylene dibromide standard is being developed.

• The occupational safety agency ended preliminary work under way to develop standards for nickel and cadmium, according to an agency official. The agency also is revising its overall policy on carcinogen regulation.

• The Food and Drug Administration proposed a new "constituents policy," which was developed during the Carter administration, allowing tiny amounts of cancer-causing chemicals to be added to food, drugs and cosmetics if they are an integral part of a substance that has not proved carcinogenic.

"People in a free society are at liberty to take certain risks," said Arthur Upton, former director of the National Cancer Institute. "The regulator has to have a sense of what the society wants in terms of restrictions and fit the scientific evidence into the equation. What worries me is the present administration seems to be going beyond a wholesome and reasonable reassessment of the evidence."

"Some people want to take a knee-jerk reaction," said John T. Dunham, an assistant administrator at the Environmental Protection Agency. "We want to be protective of the public health, but we don't want to fool the public and take an action just for the sake of saying 'I took an action.'"

The agency, he said, has kept more than 60 chemicals off the market under its chemical screening program.

Recent laws, such as the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, have required a complex analysis of suspected carcinogens, balancing a chemical's risk, benefits and cost and the availability of technologies to reduce risk.

Ronald A. Lange, executive director of the American Industrial Health Council, which is supported by chemical manufacturers, said he applauds the decision to review what he described as the questionable scientific basis for some rules and proposals issued in the Carter administration's closing days.

But Tony Robbins, head of the American Public Health Association, disagrees, saying the administration "is looking for a way not to act."

For years, scientific regulators have tried to reconcile the legal precision expected in government rules with the uncertainties inherent in science. Restrictions often face challenges on many sides.

Court challenges tend to focus on a few key issues. How good is the evidence of carcinogenicity? How large are test samples? Are test animals predisposed to tumors of certain organs? If large doses of a chemical cause cancer in animals, how does one interpret the results to estimate if small doses cause cancer in humans?

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has assembled a group of government scientists and regulators to prepare new guidelines for carcinogen research and regulation. They are putting new emphasis on "risk assessment," a hybrid of statistics and science designed to show how many people are exposed to a chemical and whether exposure is likely to cause cancer.

Liberal to Head Military Panel Dealing With MX

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an indication of the changing mood in the House of Representatives toward military affairs, Representative Ronald V. Dellums, a left-leaning California Democrat, has been named chairman of an Armed Services subcommittee that deals with the MX missile, facilities for chemical warfare and other military issues.

Representative Dellums, who over the years has denounced Democratic and Republican defense programs with almost equal fervor, will wield considerable power as chairman of the subcommittee on military installations and facilities, congressional and Pentagon officials agreed.

The subcommittee last year approved a military construction budget of about \$7 billion. It oversees such issues as the basing mode for the new MX missile, construction of chemical weapons facilities, civil defense, and the acquisition and construction of military facilities in the Gulf region and elsewhere overseas.



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U.S. Agency Sued Over New Rule On Birth Control for Teen-Agers

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Civil liberties and family planning groups have filed suit against the Department of Health and Human Services over a regulation requiring the nation's 5,000 family planning clinics to inform parents when their daughters age 17 and under receive prescription birth-control devices.

Fifty-eight health, religious and political organizations, including the American Medical Association and the Salvation Army, also said in a statement Wednesday that the new rule would not help teen-agers avoid pregnancy nor improve communications in families.

A federal judge in New York ordered the administration to show cause why the rule, published Wednesday in the Federal Register, should be promulgated. The rule is to take effect Feb. 25.

The department said it wanted to assure that parents become involved in questions of health, sex, and pregnancy when their minor children get contraceptives from a clinic.

Opponents said that such notification would scare off as many as a quarter of the more than 682,000 teen-agers who use federally funded birth-control clinics each year and thus result in more pregnancies and abortions.

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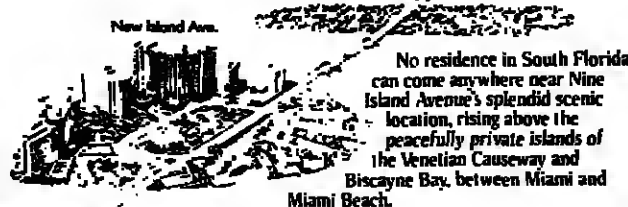
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The present listing is for a 27-year-old woman who was unable to walk more than 25 feet (7.5 meters) even with two canes at the beginning of treatment. Six months later she was walking independently. By the end of a year her improvement had diminished, but she could still walk with the aid of a cane.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK — The first clear demonstration that medical treatment can halt the progress of multiple sclerosis for a substantial time and even produce improvements in some seriously affected patients have been reported.

One of the most dramatic cases was that of a 25-year-old man who, after being largely confined to a wheelchair, was able to walk unaided a year after entering a treatment program in Boston.

Another was a 27-year-old woman who had been unable to walk more than 25 feet (7.5 meters) even with two canes at the beginning of treatment. Six months later she was

walking independently. By the end of a year her improvement had diminished, but she could still walk with the aid of a cane.

Improvements such as these are extremely rare in patients suffering from the crippling disease of the nervous system in its chronic, progressive stage. Before the treatment began, the condition of all patients had been worsening steadily for at least nine months.

At the end of the first year, 80 percent of the patients were at least holding their own and one-third were actually improved, according to a report Wednesday in *The New England Journal of Medicine*. Some of the improvements persisted for more than two years.

However, the authors of the report emphasized that the improvements were temporary, even though substantial, and that the treatment should be used for now only in carefully organized research programs. Some patients did not have any favorable response. Furthermore, the key item in the treatment, the drug cyclophosphamide, is potentially dangerous when given in high doses directly into the blood.

The doctors, who are from Harvard Medical School and several of its major teaching hospitals, said they considered their study an important step toward finding an effective treatment for the disease, which affects about 250,000 Americans. But they urged caution. "The beneficial effects we have seen are not permanent and last only for one to three years," Dr. Howard L. Weiner said at a news conference.

The main feature of the treatment was an intensive two-week treatment with cyclophosphamide. The drug acts as a powerful suppressor of the body's immune defense system. It has been used for years in cancer treatment.

Many scientists believe multiple sclerosis is an autoimmune disease, a disorder in which the immune defenses attack some of the body's own tissues. In multiple sclerosis the damage is done to the myelin sheaths that serve as insulation for nerve fibers in the brain

and central nervous system. The suit appears to be like a short coat of nerve signals produce such effects as trouble with muscular control and vision.

With the cyclophosphamide, doctors gave each patient doses of the hormone ACTH, which has been found useful against inflammation of the disease, although not in long-term treatment. The patients receiving this treatment were compared with two other groups. One received ACTH alone and the other received ACTH plus a treatment called plasmapheresis.

The patients who received cyclophosphamide along with ACTH fared significantly better than those in the other two groups.

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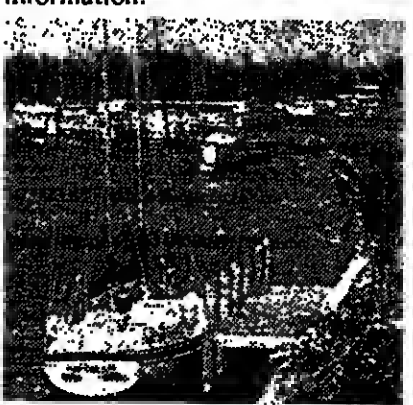
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Salvadoran Guerrillas Seek to Win Over Town

Occupying Rebels Preach Peace To People Regime Urged to Stay

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

CORINTO, El Salvador — In the midst of Morazan province, this odd little town has become a test case in the struggle for the support of El Salvador's common people.

Leftist guerrillas who have occupied the town of 3,000 are playing down the revolutionary rhetoric and emphasizing their initiatives for a heavily armed peace.

The U.S.-backed government's army, when it withdrew, took the unusual step of urging the people to stay on, promising them they would not be accused later of collaborating with the rebels.

Rather than abandon everything and become refugees as thousands of villagers in El Salvador have done, most residents of the town decided to take the risk and stay. But they have maintained a studied neutrality.

With the guerrillas no longer bombing towns and the army permitting reporters and limited commerce to travel the tortuous dirt roads to the mountain village, the town has enjoyed an unusual prosperity for an occupied village.

On Sunday, a 20-year-old guerrilla commander addressed an attentive market-day crowd, stressing the rebels' new line.

"We don't ask for negotiations because we are afraid or weak but because we want the war to end. We are ready for a just and humane solution and an end to the bloodshed, including the blood shed by the government armed forces," he said.

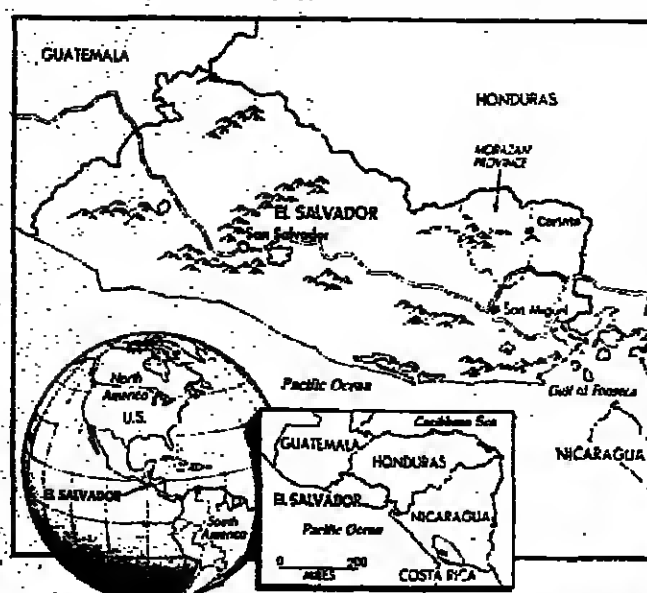
"At any moment we are prepared to lay down our arms and end this war," he continued. The speaker called himself Commander Miguel of the National Resistance guerrilla faction.

One of the villagers who decided to stay, Robert Ramirez, 37, a veterinary products salesman, came up to two American reporters interviewing guerrillas near the marketplace and said, in front of the whole group, that he wanted to make it clear that he and most of the people he knew do not support the rebels. This is definitely an occupied town, he said, not one that welcomed the insurgents.

"It's true that these," meaning the visibly annoyed but quiet guerrillas standing next to him, "are more tractable than the others," meaning the government's troops.

"When the army comes into town, they do not ask for identification, they tell you, 'We are defenseless,'" said Mr. Ramirez.

The curious modus vivendi that exists here started to take shape



The Washington Post

about Nov. 10, when a column of about 180 government troops was ambushed four miles to the south at a settlement called San Felipe.

Five burned-out trucks half blocking the narrow mountain road there testify to a serious defeat for the government. Military sources have since confirmed that dozens of soldiers were killed, scores of others were taken prisoner and large quantities of arms were captured.

Several light artillery pieces fell into guerrilla hands there, including at least one 120mm mortar, apparently among those now being used in battle near the town of Meanguera to the west.

Since then, this town has been in the guerrillas' hands and most of the people they have sent in are po-

litical cadres trying to win recruits and public support.

Commander Miguel, in his speech to the townspeople Sunday morning, cited the current fighting around Meanguera as an example of the insurgents' ability to wage war as long and as effectively as necessary.

In less than two weeks, Meanguera has been taken by the rebels, retaken by the army's best U.S.-trained battalions and then retaken by the rebels in heavy and constant fighting. The guerrillas believe such shows of strength are now vital to their effort to get negotiations for a settlement started.

Calling for Corinto's people to join the rebel militias, Commander Miguel promised that if they did the war could be ended in six months instead of "two or three or even 10 years." People here were not altogether convinced.

"In this war," he told them, "the civilian population dies, guerrillas die, the soldiers of the army die. We are doing what we can to see that this massacre does not continue."

That is a concept that most of the people in Corinto understand, support and only wish they could believe.

the wartime chief of the Free French would support the rebellious movement to keep Algeria French.

He broke with de Gaulle in 1959 after the general openly backed self-determination for Algeria.

Later that year, he created the Rally for French Algeria, which campaigned for the complete integration of Algeria with France. His influence with Algeria's European settlers was so strong that he was banned from entering Algeria in 1960.

Early in 1962 Mr. Bidault left France to head the underground political opposition to Algeria's independence, although he never publicly associated himself with the violent campaign led by the Secret Army Organization, or OAS.

Mr. Bidault's parliamentary immunity was withdrawn and he was accused of "plotting against the security of the state."

Mr. Bidault was expelled from Italy, Austria, Spain and West Germany before finding refuge in Brazil. Belgium gave him asylum in 1967.

Mr. Bidault returned to France in 1968 after de Gaulle issued an amnesty.

General Maurice Preston WASHINGTON (AP) — Maurice Arthur Preston, 70, a retired air force general who as a young officer led the disastrous bombing raid on ball-bearing factories at Schweinfurt, Germany, in World War II, died Tuesday of cancer.

The Oct. 14, 1943, attack by 291 B-17 bombers resulted in the loss of 600 U.S. aircraft, 60 planes shot down and 22 that crashed on landing or were damaged beyond repair.

The heavy loss forced suspension of U.S. bomber attacks on Germany until early the next year when the planes could be escorted by long-range fighters.

From 1966 until his retirement in 1968, General Preston was commander in chief of U.S. air forces in Europe.

Other Deaths:

Admiral Foad Aba-Zaky, 60, a former commander of Egyptian naval forces, Wednesday in Cairo after a long illness.

3 Die in Malaysian Battle

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Security forces killed two Communist guerrillas Thursday in an exchange of gunfire near the former headquarters of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia, the government said. One member of the security force was killed, it added.

Paris Designers Rediscover Carriage Trade

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is a whole new beat to Paris couture, which is right back on top after a few years in the doldrums.

Many of the summer collections shown this week were good to excellent. Hairdos and accessories have not been so elaborate in a long time. Top makeup artists such as Olivier Etchoudemaison and hairdressers like Alexandre, Maurice Franck and Alexandre Zouari have guided the lily and given the collections the top-toe professional finish.

Customers have rallied around again, with the interest, the need and the cash for such clothes. The designers themselves have relaxed. Neither the ready-to-wear competition nor the Socialist government seems to faze them anymore and they have gone back to doing what they do best — carriage-trade clothes.

The Chanel-Lagerfeld connection has also added spice to the usually staid fashion week. People are still wondering why Karl Lagerfeld chose to take on the challenge. The most obvious answer seems to be that he wanted to show that he could do it.

Meanwhile, in this fiercely competitive world, Saint Laurent's fans are rejoicing that, once again, the great Yves has run away with the ball.

Today's Chanel is Saint Laurent. He has the same instinctive pipeline to the customers, the same strong image, the same consistent and intelligent approach to fashion the great Coco had. As for Lagerfeld, observers think the best thing he could do would be to look at this first effort as an interim collection, something like a homage to Chanel. Then, he should forget all about it and use the house of Chanel as a platform to push his own couture line. If all goes well, the Chanel name will gradually disappear to make room for Lagerfeld's.

The couture designers also introduced a whole new and impeccable way to look which came out forcefully at Hanae Mori's on Thursday. The empress of Japanese fashion gave a first-class performance, with the most Parisian of all her collec-



Hanae Mori's lace-and-organdy look in the Paris shows.

tions so far while remaining totally Mori.

The result was elegantly pristine with spotless touches — white gloves, white lapels and white hats, lace gloves, including tiny black and white lace bowlers, platters of fluffy organdy, topped by organdy roses, and diamond ladders on black stockings. White kid gloves and matching white kid blouses were cut out in dainty lace patterns.

Mori touched on all this season's familiar themes: suits (hers were

the long, peplumed variety); saun blouses; two-color effects (black and white, navy and white); draped dresses, winged ruffles and prominent costume jewelry (starkly simple silver pendants). Butterflies, which have been her symbol for years, have now turned up in a lot of other collections, but hers, jeweled and scattered on both suits and dresses, still look the best.

She showed a great number of short evening gowns, but the best were all the pastel clouds hanging from jeweled flower garlands, grazing the shoulders. Jeweled bandeaux, also circled masses of hair. The jeweled sweater is also a big number here, and Mori had them in iridescent mother-of-pearl hues.

Madame Grès, whose collection closed fashion week Thursday afternoon, is still at it, as if nothing had changed in the last 30 years. She still double-locks the door and heavily drapes it with white paper. Let some spy might come and copy her. No music, no rush here. It is no surprise that she is known as the "Nua."

But her fans love her. Behind her white screen, this designer's designer keeps delivering miraculous evening dresses that should be in a museum one day for fashion students to copy. For hers is an astounding way with fabrics, which seem to have the natural flow of waterfalls while her perfectionism puts everybody else to shame.

This time, she has added a new dimension to her famous Grecian draped numbers. It is a clever play of differently colored organdy, in layers or in slanted ruffles. But her last gown (cubist sequins under an organdy slipcover) brought down the house.

Heroin Kills 6 in Zurich

The Associated Press

ZURICH — The police said Wednesday that six drug deaths here in the previous week were caused by the victims inadvertently overdosing themselves by injecting overly pure heroin. They said a suspect being held in the inquiry had 40 grams of uncut heroin with him when he was arrested.

Georges Bidault Dies in France; Was Resistance Leader, Premier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Georges Bidault, 83, a French resistance leader who became premier and foreign minister in Fourth Republic governments and later a fugitive and a rebel against the Algerian independence policy, died Thursday in Cambes-Bains in southwestern France.

Mr. Bidault suffered a stroke in December at his Paris residence and was taken to the lung and heart center in Cambo, about 13 miles (20 kilometers) from Bayonne, where he died.

Born Oct. 5, 1899, Mr. Bidault was a professor of history before World War II. He supported the Catholic Social movement and at the age of 36 began writing in the Christian Democratic daily, *L'Aube*, warning against the rise of Nazism in Germany.

He volunteered for military service in 1940, was taken prisoner and later repatriated.

He joined the struggle against the Nazi occupation, succeeding Jean Moulin as head of the National Council of the Resistance after Mr. Moulin was tortured and killed.

After the war Mr. Bidault founded the Popular Republican Movement, a Christian Democratic Party. The party no longer exists, but for 20 years it held the pivotal middle ground in French politics.



Georges Bidault

Mr. Bidault was foreign minister in several governments from 1944 to 1948 and served as premier in 1949-1950, defense minister in 1951-1952 and foreign minister again in 1953-1954.

Mr. Bidault became one of the most familiar political figures of the Fourth Republic with his salt-and-pepper hair, his dapper, amiable manner and nasal voice.

In 1958, as the Fourth Republic was collapsing because of its division over the Algerian war, he launched an appeal for de Gaulle to return to office, believing that

Survey of Galaxy Set For Infrared Telescope

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first wide-ranging infrared survey of the galaxy is set to begin soon with a recently launched telescope that should provide a new perspective on stars at the center of the Milky Way and aid astronomers in their search for a 10th planet in the solar system.

Officials of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, reported Wednesday that the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, launched Tuesday, was operating smoothly in an orbit 560 miles (900 kilometers) above the Earth.

Protective covers on the telescope are to be removed by radio command this weekend. After another week of engineering tests, the telescope is scheduled to begin searching for the best "signatures" of stars and other objects that have previously gone undetected.

The 2,360-pound (1,069-kilogram) satellite was launched atop a Delta rocket from Vandenberg Air

Force Base in California. The project is an \$80-million venture involving the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Netherlands Aerospace Agency and the Science and Engineering Research Council of Britain.

Dr. Dale Gortton, telescope manager at NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California, said the instrument might produce at least a million previously unobserved sources of infrared radiation in the sky.

He said this would fill a significant gap in the electromagnetic spectrum between visible light and radio waves, about which "we have no or very little information."

Besides looking deep into the Milky Way and beyond, the 22-inch (56-centimeter) telescope should also find new objects in the solar system, including perhaps thousands of asteroids that have never been seen before. It should also provide astronomers with the first measurements of the size and reflectivity of the 3,000 asteroids already known.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank
- Mr. Jadhvir Parmar, Vice-President, Operations, Asia, Europe, Middle East, International Finance Corporation
- Mr. Lim Ho Hup, President, ASEAN Finance Corporation

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
- Dr. Rachmat Subyapradja, Director General, Ministry of Agriculture
- Ir. Suhartoyo, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Teodoro Q. Pena, Minister of Natural Resources
- Mr. Edgardo L. Tordesillas, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Vice-Chairman of Board of Investment
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Secretary General of Office of Prime Minister

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Charnchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchai Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato' Ishak Bin Patch Akhbar, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)
- Mr. Burkhani Abdullah, Director, Industrial Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry

TRADE WITH ASEAN

- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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Conference location, Mandarin Hotel. Information on preferential rooms rates will be sent to you on receipt of this form.

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Waiting for Kissinger

The Reagan administration has good reason, as it says, to be "extremely concerned" about the slow pace at which Israel negotiates the terms of its withdrawal from Lebanon.

It has good reason also to be concerned about the Moslem-Christian feuding that makes Beirut a most recalcitrant negotiating partner. But of that Washington says nothing.

It has reason to be concerned, even alarmed, about the signs that Syria has no intention of withdrawing from Lebanon no matter what the Israelis arrange. Although that would further delay Israel's departure, it draws no comment from the State Department.

And although there is ample reason to conclude that Saudi Arabia protects this stalemate with its financial aid to Lebanon, Syria and the PLO, Washington carries on the pretense of a Saudi-U.S. "strategic consensus."

Washington's true concern is, or should be, darker than any one of these. President Reagan's intelligent plan for an Arab-Israeli accord built around a West Bank deal is being sabotaged on every side. Israel and the Arab states maneuver only to avoid the blame.

Jordan says it cannot talk to Israel as long as Israel occupies Lebanon. The Lebanese say the Saudis will not let them arrange Israel's departure if that entails "normalizing" relations. The Saudis say Syria's departure should not be bought but coerced by America. Syria says nothing, expecting thus to prolong its seven-year occupation of Lebanon. And Israel

keeps inventing conditions for its departure, hoping thus to stall matters into 1984, when American politics will not permit many expressions of concern about anything it does.

Mr. Reagan rightly celebrates his peace plan as his main foreign initiative. Although offered late, and only in response to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the plan provided a plausible destination for America's Middle East diplomacy. But in four months the president and his envoys have been drawn off course and trapped in the Lebanon cross fire.

Israel and Syria need to be pushed out of Lebanon while there is a chance, with international help, of repairing its society. Jordan has to be brought to the table with Israel. West Bank Palestinians have to be persuaded to join Jordan, and to be protected from retribution by the PLO. Saudi Arabia and Egypt need to be coaxed to take steps that build rather than sap the confidence of Jordan and Israel.

This complex agenda can fail at many points. With so many pulling against it, the effort requires a new field commander who can make shrewd and muscular use of U.S. influence in the region. Secretary Shultz has to manage arms control; Philip Habib, the administration's sturdy man for all Lebanon seasons, is trapped in the downdraft. If Mr. Reagan will not turn to the high-flying Henry Kissinger for a task he is richly prepared to perform, he had better find a facsimile.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Let the Red Cross In

For the thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners who are still being held in camps by the Israeli Army, conditions, although harsh, have improved to the point that the Israelis are pleased to permit occasional visits by Western journalists. Moreover, as The Washington Post's Edward Walsh reported after a recent trip to the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon, almost daily visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross are allowed. This is the important thing. The all-Swiss ICRC is the recognized expert and neutral agency in dealing with prisoners around the world with the cooperation of whatever is the holding government. Its visits offer reasonable assurance that at least minimally acceptable standards of treatment are observed.

For a whole other group of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners in Lebanon, however, the comfort and protection of regular ICRC inspections are not available. An estimated 2,000 or more prisoners are being held in Beirut by the Lebanese Army and the militia of the Phalangis. Israel allows ICRC access to its prisoners. So do Syria and the PLO, whose eight Israeli prisoners are expected to be swapped for those held by Israel in the negotiations now going on between Lebanon and Is-

rael. Lebanon, however, although it signed the 1949 Geneva conventions creating the ICRC, has ignored repeated appeals to let the ICRC into its prison camps. In December, correspondent David Ottaway cited reports that, in the past several months, Lebanese Army soldiers had killed five Palestinian detainees by torture or mistreatment, and beaten scores more. The army's subsequent denials had to be read against its barring of the ICRC.

The situation of the Israeli-held prisoners has drawn the close and fervent attention of organizations with an interest in Palestinian rights. But a number of them, including the American Friends Service Committee, Oxfam and the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, appear to have averted their gaze from what is without doubt the more serious current situation of the Lebanese-held prisoners. More is involved here than the reputation of groups claiming to speak under the banner of human rights. There is the welfare of thousands of Palestinians who happened to fall into the hands of one army rather than another. It would be good to see all groups joining in an appeal to Lebanon, and to the militias, to open up their camps to the ICRC.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

The State of Reagan's Union

Three deep and connected public worries have been troubling many Americans in this winter of recession and widespread discontent. Most immediate is the worry that unemployment will stay stuck where it is, or higher, for months to come. A second is that undisciplined federal deficits will undercut recovery in years just ahead. The third is that America's arms race with the Soviet Union will weaken this country, alienate its allies and increase the risk of war rather than reduce it.

President Reagan tried to address all three in his state of the union address to Congress. But he did so with only meager success. He was right to reject "artificial stimulants" to revive employment, but he offered no strong plan for assuring that recovery will be steady and longlasting. He was eloquent on the need to tame future deficits, but he left virtually untouched his own large contribution to that problem. He said little to calm people's fears of the arms race and perhaps made them worse by speaking of a strategy "to protect our freedom if deterrence fails."

—The Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

a derivative ovation and delightedly accepted the president's surrender. That was the moment the Reagan Revolution lost its zip, and the saddest part was that the man reading the TelePrompTer never did understand why he was getting stuck a big hand.

—William Safire in The New York Times.

It wasn't that President Reagan's State of the Union speech was a bad one. In fact, it was well-written and well-delivered. The problem was that it seemed so out of touch with reality. Unless we miss our guess, the chances that his program, or anything like it, will pass Congress this year are very remote.

—The Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

Speeches by a sitting president have little effect if he is unable to correct by his action the problems that are bothering the nation. What people want to see is results.

—The San Diego Tribune.

No better than a C, maybe a C-plus, if you put particular emphasis on the better elements and tilt toward generosity.

—The Lincoln (Nebraska) Journal.

President Reagan set out in his State of the Union message to restore the authority of his administration. Faced with unfavorable opinion polls, economic recession, record unemployment in the postwar years, a massive budget deficit and evident disagreement within his team, he has given the impression of presiding benignly while events slipped out of control.

He is now trying to correct this with a two-pronged strategy: part style and part substance. The style of his speech was notably friendly toward Congress. But it was notable on this occasion that most of his concessions were rhetorical.

—The Times (London).



'Go golly! Cross your fingers, you guys — let's see if we got lucky ...'

Another Soviet 'Peace Offensive,' 30 Years On

By William Taubman

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Is history repeating itself? Within 10 days after Stalin died in 1953, his successors launched a peace offensive — as Leonid Brezhnev's successors have now done. And like the Reagan administration today, Dwight Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles doubted that the change in leadership signaled any basic alteration in the Soviet system and its foreign policy.

The Eisenhower administration missed a chance to test Soviet readiness for accommodation. The United States thereby strained its relations with allies more committed than Washington was to détente. The costs could be similar today.

The historical analogy is not exact, but it is close enough.

Then, Prime Minister Malenkov declared there was "no belligerent or unresolved question that could not be settled by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement with countries concerned." This, he said, "concerns our relations with all states, including the United States."

Now, Mr. Brezhnev's successors have struck a similar note — for example, Yuri Andropov's invitation to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski presented what seemed a patently self-serving argument against Western economic sanctions. Sanctions, the adviser argued in an off-the-record interview, would only push Poland more deeply into the economic embrace of Moscow. He warned that the consequences would be neither temporary nor limited to the economic sphere.

Now, more than a year later, many people, Poles as well as Westerners, scoff at the notion that it was Western sanctions that caused the authorities to crack down with Soviet-style political controls. But while the regime's motives are open to question, even the most skeptical observer can no longer ignore the evidence of a sharp political turn to the East.

That process seems to be accelerating even as Poland goes through what is called a "transition phase" to full revocation of martial law, now in a state of suspension.

A Western diplomat calls this turn the "Sovietization of Poland."

A number of his colleagues, who had been convinced that economic considerations would quickly bring the regime to change its tune, are now wondering if what has happened may not be the start of a long-term Polish break with the West.

At stake are Poland's relations with the West in general and America in particular, links that go back far before the emergence of the inde-

pendent trade union movement Solidarity in the summer of 1980 and the liberalization that followed.

Throughout the years since World War II, Poland's contacts with the West have been substantially greater than those of its Warsaw Pact allies. The United States gave Poland "most favored nation" trading status in 1960, but rescinded that last October to protest the outlawing of Solidarity.

Poland was one of the most active proponents of détente, and its relations with the West grew increasingly warm through most of the 1970s as economic ties were strengthened. The three presidents who preceded Ronald Reagan all visited Warsaw.

Western tourism to Poland tripled in the last decade. The number of Poles allowed to visit countries in the West rose to more than 700,000 a year.

Poland's communist leaders apparently found that improving relations with the West gave them additional leeway in their relations with Moscow. Edward Gierek, the former party chief, was fond of depicting Poland as a bridge between East and West. It was a position that enhanced Poland's international prestige.

The question diplomats ask in Warsaw now is not whether relations will soon return to what they were in Solidarity's heyday but, as one put it, whether "the West has become an obsolete factor in Polish politics."

Last month the authorities an-

and ideological differences run too deep. But it would profit the Reagan administration to respond more positively to peace overtures, even to agree to an early summit meeting with Mr. Andropov.

Such a response would test Soviet willingness for a limited East-West accord. It would also bolster Washington's credibility with the allies and with American opinion. Only if the administration leads the way in seeking peace can it gain support for steps necessary to deter war. Otherwise the new Soviet peace offensive, like the one after Stalin's death, will keep America on the defensive.

The writer is professor of political science at Amherst College and author of "Stalin's American Policy: From Entente to Détente to Cold War." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Poland Tilts East After Détente

By Dan Fisher

WARSAW — Two weeks after martial law was imposed here in December 1981, an adviser to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski presented what seemed a patently self-serving argument against Western economic sanctions. Sanctions, the adviser argued in an off-the-record interview, would only push Poland more deeply into the economic embrace of Moscow. He warned that the consequences would be neither temporary nor limited to the economic sphere.

Now, more than a year later, many people, Poles as well as Westerners, scoff at the notion that it was Western sanctions that caused the authorities to crack down with Soviet-style political controls. But while the regime's motives are open to question, even the most skeptical observer can no longer ignore the evidence of a sharp political turn to the East.

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Last month the authorities an-

nounced a sharp cutback in cultural and scientific ties with the United States. The incidence of police harassment of Poles visiting the U.S. Embassy is increasing.

Within the Communist Party the crackdown has meant strict application of the principle of "democratic centralism," meaning unquestioned obedience to orders. Purges and resignations have cut party membership by at least 25 percent, and the biggest losses have been among the so-called party liberals. As a result low-level party organizations that only three years ago were a major force for reform are now bastions of communist orthodoxy.

Polish journalists say that censorship has become considerably worse in recent weeks. One complained that his name is appearing over articles prepared for the most part by Tass, the Soviet news agency.

There are signs of increased pressure on Poland's Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Czeslaw Sadlowski, the rebellious pastor of a village church just outside Warsaw, said that two unidentified men tried to set fire to his parish house this month.

Underground Solidarity publications have reported evidence of a secret police program said to be code-named "Raven" and designed to split the church by putting pressure on what the regime calls "extremists" in the clergy. One publication calls the effort the first step in the "final battle against the church."

Los Angeles Times.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Moscow Means

Regarding "Moscow Rules Out Any NATO Missiles" (HT, Jan. 21):

The Soviets' position on the NATO missile deployment is perfectly obvious. They want to increase dramatically their present military superiority. We should all hope the missiles are deployed, and swiftly.

For if the Soviet Union understands one thing, it is force. Without such countervailing European and American force, Soviet tanks would have been in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris by 1948.

EDWARD H. HAMM, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Different Perspectives

Regarding Anthony Lewis on Ronald Reagan (in Other Opinion, Jan. 10):

For Mr. Lewis nothing President Reagan does is right. If Mr. Reagan maintains a position, he is "frozen in ideological fantasyland." If he adapts himself to changing circumstances, "his administration sends out contradictory signals." Mr. Lewis would only be satisfied with Ted Kennedy. If as president Mr. Kennedy were adamant and unmoved, he would be called "principled" and "steadfast." And if he adopted policies to fit new conditions, he would be "creative" and "flexible."

JAMES W. VOELZ, Basel, Switzerland.

The ERA Defended

Regarding "The Woolf Plank for Feminism" (HT, Jan. 19):

George Will seems anxious to imply that the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment is merely a recent symptom of modern feminism's most extreme variety of political thought. His patronizing dismissal of

Beyond Reagan's Rhetoric

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The morning after President Reagan's State of the Union address, a Republican member of the House remarked to a colleague that he was immensely relieved at what he had heard. By phrasing cooperation and partnership, by addressing specific concerns of the unemployed, farmers, women, minorities, students and the elderly, the president "in it a lot easier for me to go home, weekend and say I can support his 'You better make the speech' weekend," the second Republican said, "because you're going to be trouble making it after Jan. 31."

On Monday comes the Reagan budget, and the broad rhetoric put into hard dollars. What the Congressmen are saying is that the budget will show a change from the old Reagan policies of defense first, tax cuts second and other spending a distant third.

In that very basic sense, there is to the president's accompaniment new tone that meets the eye. But it would probably be a mistake to think that something significant is taking place. Words have importance for a professional speechmaker like Ronald Reagan, and the word he used in the State of the Union address may turn out to be a better deal to where he is headed than all dollar signs in the budget.

Take defense spending. Mr. Reagan gave no indication that he will weigh the token cuts already outlined by Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger. The word from the public leadership in Congress that he will not "participate in" cutting the Pentagon any further.

But by saying that "most of major systems needed for modernizing our defenses are already underway," Mr. Reagan has prepared a rationalization for accepting what most Republicans (as well as Democrats) in Congress say is inevitable: a stretch-out of the defense spending timetable and a refusal to start new weapons systems.

This is not to suggest that Reagan is ready to roll over and Congress have its way. He is plain prepared to fight hard to preserve 1983 installment of his original three-year tax cut and to resist moves strip the indexing of tax rates in the law before it takes effect.

That poses a direct challenge to Democrats and to those Republicans in Capitol Hill who see deficits as interest rates as far more of a threat to sustained recovery than the real cost of a tax break that polls show Americans would willingly forsake.

Another area where he is challenging the growing sentiment in Congress is the issue of trade. North was more striking in the State of the Union address than Mr. Reagan's statement that "America must be an unrelenting advocate of free trade." Not "fair trade," or "open trade," but "free trade," the classic phrase. And to underline the point the president said, "As some nations tempted to turn to protectionism, strategy cannot be to follow them to lead the way to free trade."

This is a clear declaration of House vote in the large duck season for protectionist "domestic-content" legislation on autos, and the effort in both chambers to impose "American" amendments. It is part Mr. Reagan's insistence that government policy must assist the "transition" of the American manufacturing base from heavy industry to high technology.

And it comes at a time when Democrats are lashing themselves ever more tightly to protection measures. Here we have the making of a great political-economic deal. However resistant Mr. Reagan be on other fronts, here he is on an offensive, moving with his and not against it.

The Washington Post.

A Bedroom Word in Thailand

By Pranay Gupta

BANGKOK — So identified is Mechai Viravady with Thailand's family planning effort that he is no longer just a household word. The 42-year-old economist has become a bedroom word: Condoms all over Thailand are now commonly called "Mechais."

Working under the aegis of a private, nonprofit organization, Mr. Viravady has distributed contraceptives and persuaded men to have vasectomies and women to accept sterilization in order to slow down population growth.

The family planning program in Thailand is an Asian success story. Mr. Viravady's key contribution has been to publicize the urgency of population control and set into motion a unique contraceptive distribution system under which vendors get bonuses for increased sales and rural Thais get financial benefits if they use contraception.

Government-sponsored programs have also been inventive and energetic. As a result the population growth rate has fallen from more than 3 percent a decade ago to a bit less than 2 percent. The goal is 1.5 percent by 1986, and some Western experts believe that Thailand will achieve it.

What accounts for Thailand's success? It introduced injectable contraceptives and a new sterilization technique known as minilaparotomy, which obviates the need for general anesthesia and complicated equipment. Other factors are the close cooperation among the medical community, private family-planning organizations and the government bureaucracies; a distribution system under which a broad range of contraceptive methods is made readily available; im-

aginative use of foreign-donor aid. High literacy has helped, as has the fact that women in Thailand traditionally have enjoyed higher status than in many other world states. Moreover, the predominant Theravada Buddhist religion is not an inhibiting factor when it comes to birth control practices.

More and more people involved in the country's population programs are saying that Thailand needs to go beyond merely the contraceptive and birth-control approach to population. Mr. Viravady is advocating stepped-up linkage between birth control programs and social and economic development programs. Thailand could well serve as a model for other countries of the developing world, especially in rural areas.

Most developing countries have separate fertility and development programs. But if you couple them the chances are greater that you will have increased economic growth and decreased population growth, Mr. Viravady says.

Such a coupling of programs is taking place in Mahasarakham, Thailand's second-poorest province. At the suggestion of Mr. Viravady and his associates, the government there has made low-interest loans for peasants and technical assistance for waterworks dependent on family-planning practices.

Trained volunteers — some of them students on leave from other countries and colleges in Bangkok — help peasants build irrigation canals, water storage tanks and breeding farms for chickens and pigs. This aid, too, is conditioned

on the peasant's agreement to take birth control measures.

Mr. Viravady speaks of a "supermarket approach," meaning that the farmer can go to just one office to get contraceptives and birth control advice, and also assistance with his farming.

"But there is no coercion in what is happening in Mahasarakham," Mr. Viravady said. "It is just that if you agree to practice family planning, you get the first crack at low-interest loans and technical expertise. We want to achieve the twin goals of a better life and reduced population growth."

"In a poor country such as ours, we don't have the resources to get development going first and then wait for fertility to decline."

Mr. Viravady and locally based Western aid officials argue that such an approach can work elsewhere in Asia, which is home to nearly two-thirds of the world's population of 4.6 billion.

Among those calling for greater imagination and innovation in population-related development programs is Werner H. Fornes, president of the Population Institute in Washington, who notes that between now and the year 2000 the biggest population growth will occur in Third World states that need economic development the most.

Of the population growth from the current 4.6 billion to the expected figure of 6 billion in 2000, Mr. Fornes said, 92 percent can be expected in Third World.

The writer, a journalist with broad experience in the Third World, is preparing a book on population problems under the auspices of the UN Fund for Population Activity.

FROM OUR JAN. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Celebration in Berlin

PARIS — The Herald editorial reads: "Crowds again gathered in Berlin and so dense were they in the principal thoroughfares that some of them were closed by the police. But, unlike the recent occasions when clamor for extended suffrage was the feature, yesterday's occasion was a holiday one. For it was the celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's birth. The Berlin streets were decorated. Much has been made in British newspapers of a recent demonstration as showing the poverty of the inhabitants under the protectionism which characterizes the regime, but it is estimated that, despite hard times, 4 million marks were expended for the decorations."

1933: A British Arms Plan

GENEVA — A British program to expedite the conclusion of a disarmament treaty was communicated by Capt. Anthony Eden to the principal powers. Asking for simultaneous treatment of political and technical problems, the British correlate the outstanding proposals before the conference, giving new emphasis to abolition of attacks from the air. The British plan resembles the plan of Norman Davis to liquidate the conference, except that it would embody immediate agreements in a final convention instead of a preliminary treaty. It is accepted as having the same object also in closing the Franco-German quarrel over the measure of rearmament allowed in "equality."

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January 28, 1983

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Finding the Right Word for the Mot Juste

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS—A translator leads a thankless life. His work is solitary, badly paid, laborious. If he's lucky, he gets a passing mention in the book review, but mostly, people will be complaining about a misplaced comma on page 56. And the exercise can be agonizing. "It breaks the mind in pieces," says one writer who has wrestled with doing a translation of Klaus Mann's "Mephisto."

There are few masters. One is Ralph Manheim, who has spent 50 years finding English voices for other people. He works with the most elliptical French and the kindest German and, everybody agrees, turns it into English like an alchemist.

His version of Céline's "Voyage to the End of the Night," the first English translation since 1934, came out this month. He has done every novel by Günter Grass, every play by Bertolt Brecht, the letters of Freud and Proust and Mann and Hesse. They are all there in a bookshelf of his Paris apartment, the odd Peter Handke and Michel Tournier novel seeded among the philosophy and the fairy-tales. The titles reach from floor to ceiling, more than 100 at the rate of two or three a year.

John Leonard once suggested in The New York Times that "when they get around to giving Günter Grass his Nobel Prize, they should give one as well to Ralph Manheim, his translator." That was a dozen years ago; last week the MacArthur Foundation of Chicago announced that Manheim was one of its 20 laureates for 1983. As someone who at over retirement age "continues to be creative," he can expect a yearly income of \$60,000 tax-free for the rest of his life.

American translators who have lived in Paris since the 1950s don't get pensions, and Mrs. Manheim is not well, so the crock of gold from the MacArthur Foundation is obviously a boon, although Manheim doesn't really want to talk about it. From 9 in the morning to 5:30 P.M. he works near the Jardin de Luxembourg in a maid's room without a telephone. "Now I'm going to slow down," he says.

He seems surprised that the world outside knows anything about him — as if he had forgotten that if you speak only English, there are many writers you can't tune into except through him. He is unused to visitors, watches where he treads. He starts to soar on a subject, then checks himself, half-sarcastic: "You can say nasty things, but I can't quote you." He knows what words weigh, and they are safer on the page.

At 75, he shows no more signs of flagging than he did when he graduated from Harvard at the age of 19 with German and French (his other languages include Hebrew and Serbo-Croat). A man who cooks up "plot-plotting sausages" (from Grass's latest book, "Headlines") hasn't lost the taste of things. He still plunges into new subjects, not only for Grass's esoteric like stone-cutting (for "The Tin Drum") or conchology (for "The Day of a Squirrel").

His latest project is a book written by a Frenchwoman, Marie-Gisèle Landers-Fuss, about the drug scene in California. "It's a language I'm going to have to learn," Manheim says. He missed out on the United States in the 1950s — since 1950 he has been home to New York only twice. But the day after she called him about it, says Beverly Gordy, his publisher's agent, he had already phoned California and sounded out three people with drug experiences.

Doubleday recently tied 10 translators on a slight Dutch volume by Jona Oberski, telling how he was 5 years old and in a concentration camp. It was, like 50 recently discovered pages by Anne Frank, in the language of a child. No one could get the tone right.

"Childhood" was sent to Manheim, who produced some rusty Dutch from the recesses of his linguist's brain. The novelist and critic Alan Silitoe called the book, which will be published this April, "not the book of the year but the book of this damned century." "I've read many on the same period," Silitoe continued, "but no other like this — with the experience transformed for the first time into real art." The Anne Frank came later. "It's harder to find somebody to translate simple things," Manheim explains, quickly protesting that his Dutch is elementary. "Translators with less experience feel embarrassed to sound so simple."

His Brothers Grimm is as refreshing as a long, clear drink: "The sun was bright in the sky, a warm morning breeze was blowing over the stubble fields, the larks were singing in the air, the bees were buzzing in the buckwheat, the people were going off to church in their Sunday best, all God's creatures were happy, and so was the hedgehog."

His translation of the German best seller, Michael Ende's "The Never-Ending Story," comes out in the United States this fall complete with its Luckdragon, Childlike Empress and an intellectual gnome and his "overarching concepts." The German word is *Überblicke*, overviews, but Manheim can dip into his well of philosophy and pull up the right phrase.

He loves sitting at the center of it all. "It puts a certain amount of fun into translating."

He used to specialize in philosophy, worked on Martin Heidegger, Ernst Cassirer, Karl Jaspers. He says (though he doesn't do it often) that it is possible to translate something you don't understand if the language is good enough. In the Freud-Jung correspondence, he played Freud. Richard Hull, Jung's translator, was a friend and collaborator. "He knew more about psychology than me, but I know more about translating."

He doesn't agree with Bruno Bettelheim that Freud has been distorted in English translations, that his humanity gets lost in the Ego and Id that could have been the I and the it and in the distancing Greek or Latin terminology that puts "cathexis" where it might be "occupation." "There's an English tradition of using those terms. One could try to break with tradition — but Freud's translators didn't make up that method."

In the 1950s, Manheim translated for a group of Jungian scholars, improving the writing where he could. He didn't care much for their "mystic-religious bias," any more than he cared for Céline's fascism or Brecht's Stalinism, but he did find in the work of the last two "among the truest, profoundest, most poetic reflections of our time."

Inappropriately enough, it was "Mein Kampf" that first made him a name, in the 1940s. It was hard, Manheim says, to do justice to its illiteracy, but he worked on it. His favorite quote from Hitler: "In my hand a suitcase full of clothes and underwear, in my heart an indomitable will, I set out for Vienna."

There is one job he abandoned, the only one he can remember, part of the fieldwork of his friend Bernard Frechtman, who had passed him Céline's "Death on the Installment Plan" because he didn't want to do it himself. After Frechtman died in 1967, leaving some Jean Genet untranslated, his publisher wondered whether Manheim might take over. He was given "Querelle de Brest," the cloying mass of homicide and homosexuality that Rainer Werner Fassbinder made into his last film. Manheim loved the Céline, but Genet was too much for him. "I



Ralph Manheim.

can't bear the book," he says. "It was two different worlds. For Frechtman, Genet was a passion; for me it was a profession."

Manheim's professional pride was bruised recently by a reviewer, Anatole Broyard of The New York Times, who let drop — in passing — that the latest "Voyage" didn't improve on the 1934 John P. Marks translation. Céline calls for gymnastics beyond most translators, a virtuoso juggling with slang and speech rhythms, a wealth of resources that Manheim can command.

But in the last analysis, a translation is always subject to taste, as language shifts over time and over place. The original is caught in amber, but a translation is waiting to be superseded — even if it is an Authorized Version with a beauty of its own — as some words fade and others come to mean new things.

Complicating the problem is that there is an English on each side of the Atlantic. Manheim's Brecht — except for "Arturo Ui," which is set in Chicago — is never played in Britain; Brecht himself insisted that a British and an American version should be hammered out for each of

his plays. For the songs in them, Manheim hammered out the English with a pianist and a singer.

He prefers not to work eyeball-to-eyeball with "my writers," but when Grass calls a tribunal of his translators, Manheim is there, doyen of them all. Peter Handke, who became a friend while he was living in Paris, unravels the odd knot with Manheim over a coffee at La Coupole. "Handke's eclectic, he does a lot of miscellaneous reading," Manheim says. "You know there's a literary allusion, but you can't translate it right unless you know what period it comes from."

He prefers to work from the German, though "the state of lexicography in German is a translator's misery — there are far more new words every day and they think you can understand the words from their components." But the language is freer, he says. In French there are so many rules.

There is something French no one has asked him for yet. Manheim dives boyishly for his version of Georges Simenon's letters to his mother. "I would have loved to do Maigret," he says, as if the idea were a little wicked.

And Now the Designer Phone

by Nina Hyde

WASHINGTON — Ole Cassini says he doesn't really like to talk on the phone. But that hasn't stopped him from getting into the designer telephone business.

Telephones are the newest way for fashion designers to ring in big bucks in the United States. With a change in Federal Trade Commission regulations and the breaking up of American Telephone & Telegraph's Bell divisions, the telephone has become a full-fledged, over-the-counter consumer product for designer treatment, just like jeans and perfume.

"Sometimes the look of a marvelous apartment can be ruined by the telephone," says Oscar de la Renta, adding that comfort, as well as color, is the focus of his changes.

"There is no reason why a telephone shouldn't be attractive without being gaudy," says Bill Blass, who has designer phones in stainless steel and chrome. Perry Ellis likes to watch his friends talk on the phone, particularly when there is a mirror nearby. "I can't tell you exactly what they do, but the combination of the phone and the mirror makes them do wonderful things," Ellis says. It's no surprise that several months ago, when Ellis was asked to design a new telephone, he created one within reach of a mirror. Geoffrey Beene and Robert de Givency also offer their own phone lines.

As for Cassini, his name will be carved in

expensive woods or painted on porcelain phones, though he said during a brief conversation by phone from Milan, "Some people have telephonitis, others are afraid of the phone. I really don't feel comfortable on the phone. I'd really rather talk to someone in person."

Speaking this month at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, where more than 200 exhibitors displayed phones, Alfred Franks, a vice president of American Bell Inc., predicted that 30 million phones would be leased or sold in the United States in 1983, and 10 million of them would be new units. Some of American Bell's phones look like Mickey Mouse, Pac Man, cigar boxes, candlesticks, bagels and even antique phones. None are designer phones, nor will they be anytime soon. "We looked into it and decided it was not for us," says Michael Tarpey of American Bell Consumer Products. "It is a function of price. We would have to increase the price to pay the fee." Tarpey estimated that the increase for designer input would have been 10 to 20 percent.

But there is another side to the story. "Women of America have come to believe designer clothes and products have quality and style," says Duffy Fankboner of Telephone Marketing Associates, licensing agents for designer telephones. He sees a potential market of 140 million residential telephones. "If designers get 2 to 5 percent of that market, that's not bad," insists Fankboner, who has a line to Blass, Ellis, Givenchy and De la Renta.

Fankboner expects to have his designer lines ready for next Christmas, with price tags starting at \$200.

"Telephones are as personal as colognes or clothes and something we use every day. Why shouldn't they be attractively designed by designers?" asks Larry Kifer, chairman of Technicom International, the company Beene designs for. Kifer expects Beene phones to retail from \$59.95 to \$199.

Even before American designers got busy with phone lines, two of the most aggressive European designers already were selling designer phones. Pierre Cardin introduced a line of a dozen phones, all embellished with his signature, more than a year ago. And for almost as long, Gucci has been selling a flat, sleek silver telephone with a silver signature stirrup on the receiver. The price tag: \$1,500. The New York store sold out of the 12 it had in stock, although the made-in-Italy phones "had many problems working here," according to a company spokeswoman. Corrected versions are due in Gucci shops soon, she says.

While some new phones may incorporate sound and security systems and advanced dials, the designers' concern is totally esthetic. "I tried to take the squareness away from the phone, to make the edges more round and the phone more sensual," says Beene. He approached the phone design in the same way that he worked on his perfume bottle — "as a sculptor that one handles," he explains.

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There's No Playing It Again, Sam

by Jeffrey Robinson

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Rick doesn't live here anymore.

Of all the gin-joints in all the towns in all the world, Ilsa walked into his. Eight reels later she flew out of his life with Laszlo. Rick strolled off into the airport mist. And Casablanca hasn't been the same since.

It's 40 years since director Michael Curtiz delectably filmed Bogart and Ingrid Bergman and Paul Henreid and Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Love and Claude Rains and Dooley Wilson putting meaning into a cliché-ridden screenplay.

"How long did we have?" "I didn't count the days."

"I did. Mostly I remember the last one. The wov finish. A guy standing on a station platform in the rain with a comical look on his face, because his insides had been kicked out."

Cult has seldom been made of better stuff. Today, the Moroccan town of white houses is a metropolis of 1½ million people. It's a major port city with about as much charm as Marseilles, sans bouillabaisse. Once sparkling white, it's now flaking grey. Many of the streets still bear French names, even though most of the colonials left here 20 years ago.

This is a city like so many, struggling to keep its head above water late in the 20th century. The difference is that Casablanca has a past. Hollywood made sure of that. And even

though many of the people who were born here, raised here and have lived here all their lives can't honestly remember the 1942 film, everyone in America knows what Casablanca was like when Rick lived here.

In those days this was a town where you could buy anything: Someone's life, tickets to freedom, booze. If you were down on your luck and Rick liked you, he'd let you win at the roulette table in the back room of his Café Américain. Sam played it again, even though Rick told him never to play that soog. And when anyone bothered to ask Rick how he came to be in a place like this, he'd say he came for the waters. He'd be reminded that he was in the middle of the desert and Rick would answer, "I was seriously misled." He must have been. The desert was as far away in those days as it is today — a few hundred miles to the southeast — and there are mineral water springs on the outskirts of town.

Of course the Café Américain was strictly the creation of the set designers at Warner Brothers Studios. And it was Central Casting that found the extras to wander the streets dressed as Arabs. Yet when Jack Warner asked Curtiz how real this all was, the director supposedly said to his boss, "The scenario isn't the exact truth, but we have the facts to prove it."

The screenplay was based on a play that never made it to Broadway called "Everybody Goes to Rick's." Hal Wallis produced the film, but Bogart and Bergman were not his

first choice for stars. He wanted Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. So they say.

The movie was done very much on a day-to-day basis, with the actors reciting their lines from scripts where the ink wasn't dry. In fact, they didn't even know the ending of the film until they shot it a few different ways. In one, Ilsa stays with Rick. The version that was released sends her away.

Timing for the release of the film couldn't have been better. Roosevelt and Churchill decided to meet at Casablanca and when the newsreels of that conference hit the movie houses, it was almost as if the State Department was working for Warner's publicity office. Then three Academy Awards fell Casablanca's way. Now, four decades later, it is one of the greatest cult films ever.

The Café Américain was supposed to have been somewhere in the middle of the Medina, the Arab quarter of the old city. But when you mention the nightclub to natives who remember those days, they shake their head and say no, they never heard of a place called Rick's. The Medina then, they say, was filled with brothels, and the best one was Chez Prosper, near the Marrakesh Gate. Then there was the Café du Grand Commerce at the bottom of the Rue du Commandant Provost. It was a place to buy anything: someone's life, tickets to freedom, booze, good kif. Girls only slightly more tarnished than the ones at Prosper's. But

Continued on page 8W



Three Cranologies, by Fernando Krahn

TRAVEL

Pass the Giant Red Ants, Please

by Debra Weiner

SAKON NAKHON, Thailand — Over lunch at the Mit Oupham, or "Friendship and Cooperation," restaurant in Sakon Nakhon, a sleepy town about 90 kilometers from the Laotian border, several friends gathered to discuss the food of Thailand's northeast.

The delicacy of Thai cooking — with its subtle herbs and spices, its rich curries and deft fusion of sweet and sour ingredients — has long been known worldwide, but much less is known about the cuisine in the Land of Smiles' northeast corner.

A dreadful oversight, laments Tony Zola, an American who has worked on rural development projects in Southeast Asia for nearly 11 years. Although it is Thailand's poorest region, the northeast boasts a distinctive, pungent cuisine, more akin to Laotian cooking than to Thai. In fact, many northeasterners are of Lao extraction, their ancestors brought down as slaves from China, eventually drifting across the Mekong River. The northeast shares Laos' topographical conditions — poor, thin soil and either too much rain or too much drought. And, similarly, both regions' diets are restricted to what can be caught or picked in the jungle.

"Now this is *lap*," says Zola as he dips a green bean into a platter of the region's most famous dish. "This one just happens to be made of pork, but," he explains, "it can also be made of chicken, duck, beef, fish or more exotic forms such as *lap* snake, *lap* eagle, or *lap* field rat. Usually it is minced and fried, but some people prefer it raw, drenched in the blood of the chosen animal. Normally it is squeezed over, but in those areas where such fruit trees have trouble thriving, giant red ants are added instead to bestow the needed vinegary flavor."

The best *lap* to Zola's taste, can be had at the Pabhai restaurant in Khon Kaen, which also serves, he says, one of the racier versions of *som tom*, the raw papaya salad fundamental to the northeastern diet. One of the few fruits that grows readily in the region, the papaya is finely shredded, then mixed with garlic, red onions, tomatoes, peanuts, dried shrimp or crab and pounded in a mortar with a pestle. If eaten in the true spirit of *issan*, as the Thais call the northeast region, a sea of vinegar is also tossed in.

"Don't forget the fermented fish sauce," adds the other American diner, Mary (not her real name) who also works in the province. Biting into a green and white striped vegetable the size and shape of a golf ball, she adds, "I hate fermented fish sauce."

"Some people, Mary," says Zola, "like it in their *som tom*."

"I'm not one of them, but I have heard about a place in Khon Kaen that serves a good duck with marijuana."

"Many dishes in the northeast are spiced with marijuana, Mary."

"And I do like the chicken."

"BBQ chicken on the stick to be precise — stuck between two wooden splints and roasted over a charcoal grill," Zola says. "Like French food, the secret is in the sauce."

"Now let's see, what else have you tried, Mary?" Zola asks as the waitress sets on the table a plate of the northeast's omnipresent glutinous, or sticky, rice and a sour vegetable soup called *gang yang*, which, though not particularly northeastern, is one of Mit Oupham's specialties. Zola dips his spoon into the bowl, pulling out a baby corn and a cut of squid. "Oh yes, *sua hong hai*, which means The Crying Tiger. It is usually found only in the finer restaurants like Udon Faa in Udon."

Ratchathani since the inner, more expensive cut of beef is used. *Nam tok*, or Waterfall, involves a lesser cut, but is fixed in the same fashion — braised over a charcoal fire while doused in fat drippings.

"Eung Faa," he continues, reaching with his hand for a clump of the outy-tasting rice, "also boils a powerful *tom nua* soup loaded with lime, ginger, beef and chili, as well as a dogfish soup called *plaa khaw*, which, like all northeastern food, leaves a more pungent smudge than central Thai cooking."

"What about beef jerky?" interrupts Mary. "Sun-dried, then fried. You find it everywhere."

"*Nua heng* that, you mean. Because they had no refrigeration, the northeasterners had to dry their beef." In downtown Kalasin, at the Sap Eii Lii, which means delicious in the northeastern dialect, it is just that. Zola's favorite place is the Vientiane restaurant chain. Vientiane One and Vientiane Two are both in the town of Buriram, 7 kilometers north of Kamphuea, while Vientiane Three is in Nang Rong village, on the main highway from Korat to Surin. Number Three is a mile better than the others, according to Zola, but Number Two is the cleanest.

"Is that where they serve the pig knuckles?"

"Pig knuckles are Chinese, Mary. For good, boiled *khua* meat covered with gravy there are two Chinese restaurants in Nang Rong, also along the main road."

Zola points out that the Chinese restaurant Paeti, next door to the long-distance telephone center in Surin, specializes in a pig knuckle lemon grass soup as well as in steamed Chinese carp.

If it's Vietnamese food you are after, Zola continues, go to the top-quality Indochine restaurant in Udon. The spring rolls and Vietnamese pancakes are particularly noteworthy.

"What about in Udon Than?" Mary asks. "I'm often stuck in Udon."

"Sorry, Mary, but there is nothing great to rave about in Udon, though across from St. Mary's Cathedral, the garden restaurant Chao Wang is pretty, serves Thai and Chinese food, and the waiters are dressed in northeastern costume."

"But now in Nong Khai," he continues, "there are all those nice seafood places along the dock, and since it's right across the river from Vientiane, the Lao food, especially in the temple compound of Wat Hai Sok or Temple to Rid of Sorrow — where there are a number of small shops — is very good."

For Western food in the northeast, there is the Chareon Hotel in Udon, the Anajak Hotel Coffee Shop in Korat, "and right now," says Zola, "we are sitting in what used to be known as the Peace Corps restaurant because all the Americans would eat here."

Mamasan, the cook, a short, pretty mother of nine, saunters over and pulls up a chair. "I started very small 18 years ago," she begins, "in one chophouse, selling coffee and bowl-shaped doughnuts. But I needed money to raise my children, so I went over to the U.S. Army kitchen and asked their cooks to teach me how to cook American."

Soon she was turning out barbecued spare ribs, T-bone steaks and fried chicken. "The foreigners," she remembers, "would be standing in line to eat here." She still serves, on special order, brownies, French toast, hamburgers and egg salad sandwiches. "But what could I do?" she asks. "After the Vietnam War, when the Americans left, I had to learn to cook Thai if I wanted to have any clients." She personally prefers Western cooking, she says.

"Do you have any favorites?" Tony asks. "Of course," Mamasan says. "Meat loaf — because it's easiest to eat with false teeth."

Son of 'Casablanca'

Continued from page 7W

there wasn't a roulette wheel in the back room. And there wasn't a black man at the piano. And it wasn't run by anyone named Rick.

A lot has changed.

Instead of DC-3s flying out of the tiny Anfah airfield with Laszlo and Ilsa on their way to Portugal and freedom, there is a shiny new airport on the other side of town with Royal Air Maroc 747s on their way to anywhere.

Today the brothers are gone. Or if they're still there, they don't have signs out front in red lights. The Café du Grand Commerce is gone too. The Rue du Commandant Provost is still there, but lives don't come as cheap, you no longer need tickets to freedom, the booze is

expensive and the *kif* is chancy. Instead of nightclubs, the Medina is a souk, a teeming market for jeans and running shoes and counterfeit Cartier watches.

If there ever was a Rick's Café Americain, it was called something else. At the beginning of the 1940s the best-known clubs in town were the Mont Blanc, the Cheval Blanc, the Coq d'Or and the Espérance. They're gone, too. Then, on the side of the Medina known as the *Lahiba* — it was the flea market — there was a club called the Eldorado. Today there is a parking lot and the five-star Hotel Casablanca. But in the days of Rick and Ilsa, the Eldorado was a dance hall with a bar. The sign over the door read American Bar. The man who ran it

was Spanish. No one remembers his name, although they're sure it wasn't Ricardo.

Within a year of the film's release, the U.S. Navy was pulling into Casablanca to help fight the war in the rest of North Africa. But if you were stationed on one of those ships, you weren't allowed to tell the folks back home that you were in Bogie's town. There was military censorship of the mail in those days. So you dropped some hints. You did the best thing you could. You told your loved ones where you were by saying how much you missed them "as time goes by."

Forty years later, it would probably still work.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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QUEEN VICTORIA PASSES AWAY AT OSBORNE HOUSE.



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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Jazland (tel: 63.25.75).
JAZZ — Feb. 17, 18, 19, 22, 23:
Dana Gillespie & Mojo Blues Band.
Feb. 24 and 25: Blind Jim Brewer.
Konserthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
Grosser Saal — Feb. 15: Harald Oes-
berger piano, Henryk Szeryng violin
(Brahms, Bach, Ponce, Gerstwin).
Feb. 26: Miles Davis.
Mozart Saal — Feb. 2: The London
Early Music Group (Dowland, Mon-
teverdi).
Feb. 8: Alban Berg Quartet (Beetho-
ven, Bartok, Dvorak).
Feb. 14: Haydn Trio, Gérard Caussé
viola (Schubert, Brahms).
Feb. 22: Barok Quartet (Mozart,
Bartok, Schubert).
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel:
78.25.30).
EXHIBITIONS — To March 13:
"Painters of the American West."
"Circles of the World."
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — Feb. 1 and 2: Aca-
demy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Kap-
teich Sillito conductor (Bach, Handel,
Bartok).
Feb. 5 and 6: Prague Philharmonic
Orchestra, Václav Neumann con-
ductor, Josef Suk violin (Jep. Suk).
Feb. 16 and 17: Vienna Symphony
Orchestra, Eduard Muta conductor,
Dunja Vejzovic mezzo-soprano (Beetho-
ven, Wagner, Stravinsky).
Feb. 26: London Philharmonic Or-
chestra, Klaus Tennstedt conductor
(Mozart, Bruckner).
RECEITAL — Alfred Brendel piano
(Beethoven).
Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345).
Ballet — Feb. 10: Opéra.
Ballet — Feb. 3, 6, 12, 15, 23:
"Daphnis and Chloé" (Ravel).
"The Firebird" (Stravinsky) Lorin Maazel
conductor, John Neumeier conductor.
Feb. 17 and 20: "Don Juan" (Gluck).
"Joseph Legend" (R. Strauss).
Casper Richter conductor, John Neu-
meier choreography.
OPERA — Feb. 2, 5, 8, 11: "Fal-
staff" (Verdi) Lorin Maazel con-
ductor.
Feb. 13: "The Fairies" (Wagner) Six-
ten Ehring conductor.
Feb. 4, 7, 14: "Le Nozze di Figaro"
(Mozart) Christof Prick conductor.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel:
345.90.50).
Feb. 4: Julien Clerc.
Feb. 12: Georges Goya.
Feb. 23: Manfred Man & His Band.
Feb. 25: Johnny Halliday.
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel:
512.50.45).
CONCERTS — Feb. 17: London
Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Solti
conductor.
Feb. 18 and 20: Belgian National Or-
chestra, Jean Fournet conductor,
Narciso Yepes guitar (Poot, Roussel,
Castellon-Tadesso, Ravel).
Feb. 24: Belgian National Orchestra,
Mendi Rodan conductor, Igor Ois-
trakh violin (Cherubini, Tchaikow-
sky, Brahms).
RECEITAL — Feb. 8: Gidon Kremer
violin.
Opéra Royal de la Monnaie (tel:
218.12.66).
CONCERT — Feb. 4: National Or-
chestra, Sylvain Cambreling conductor
(Haydn).
Feb. 10 and 11: "Louis" (Charpentier) Sylvain Cambreling
conductor.
Feb. 10, 11, 13: "Die Soldaten"
(Zimmerman) Michael Gienel con-
ductor.
RECEITALS — Feb. 15: Felicity Lot
soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, International Jazz
Music Festival (tel: 11.46.67).
JAZZ — Feb. 2: Dexter Gordon.
Conservatoire (tel: 12.42.74) — Feb.
6: Songs by Brahms.
Feb. 16: West Jutland Chamber En-
semble (Buck, Sorensen, Frounberg).
Feb. 18: Royal Orchestra, Michael
Tilson Thomas conductor, Alexis
Weissenberg piano (Brahms, Beetho-
ven, Bartok).
Feb. 24: Radio Symphony Orchestra
conductor (Bruckner).
Feb. 17: Yuri Achronovich conductor
(Holmboe, Chopin, Dvorak).
Feb. 24: Gabriel Chmura conductor,
Erling Blomdal Bengtsson cello (Dvo-
rak).
Radio Light Orchestra — Feb. 6: Ni-
cholas Braithwaite conductor.
Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
Feb. 9: Seland Symphony Or-
chestra, John Franden conductor,
Christian Ferras violin (Enza,
Brahms, Schumann).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Adelphi Theatre (tel:
836.76.11).
Feb. 4: "The Sleeping Beauty"
(Tchaikovsky) Marius Petipa chore-
ography.
Royal Shakespeare Company.
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) —
To April 10: "Edo Art of Japan
17th-19th Century."
Burg House (tel: 431.25.16) —
Feb. 6: Elaine Delmar.
Commonwealth Institute (tel:
602.32.52).
EXHIBITION — To March 13: "In-
dian Costumes from Guatemala."
Diagonville (tel: 267.14.30).
COUNTRY MUSIC — Feb. 19:
Gary P. Nunn with John Earl Wil-

FEBRUARY CALENDAR

MUSICAL — To Feb. 11: "Annie."
Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Royal Shakespeare Company.
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) —
To April 10: "Edo Art of Japan
17th-19th Century."
Burg House (tel: 431.25.16) —
Feb. 6: Elaine Delmar.
Commonwealth Institute (tel:
602.32.52).
EXHIBITION — To March 13: "In-
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Diagonville (tel: 267.14.30).
COUNTRY MUSIC — Feb. 19:
Gary P. Nunn with John Earl Wil-

Royal Ballet — Feb. 1, 2, 4, 8, 17, 26,
28: "The Sleeping Beauty"
(Tchaikovsky) Marius Petipa chore-
ography.
Opera — Feb. 4 and 9: "Sam-
son and Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).
Georges Prétre conductor.
Feb. 12, 15, 18, 21: "Tosca" (Puccini)
Garcia Navarro conductor.
Sadlers Wells Theatre (tel:
278.89.16).
Cologne Opera — Feb. 2, 4, 5: "Il
Matrimonio Segreto" (Cimarosa).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — Feb. 9-March 20:
"James Barry, 1741-1806."
Feb. 9-March 20: "Peter Blake."

OPERA — Feb. 4: "The Force of
Destiny" (Verdi).
Feb. 2, 7, 23: "Madame Butterfly"
(Puccini).
Feb. 5, 8, 11: "The Dead City"
(Korngold).
Feb. 16 and 19: "Lobengrin" (We-
ner).
Hochschule der Künste (tel:
313.70.08).
JAZZ — Feb. 4: Dexter Gordon
Quartet with Woody Shaw.
Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
CONCERTS — Feb. 3 and 4: Berlin
Philharmonic Orchestra, Jesus-Lopes
Coimbra conductor (Brahms, Beetho-
ven).
Feb. 8 and 9: Berlin Philharmonic
Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor
(Haydn).
Feb. 25 and 26: Berlin Philharmonic
Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor
(Jep. Norman; soprano (Berlioz,
Strauss).
POP — Feb. 5: Randy Newman.
RECEITALS — Feb. 17: Christian Za-
charias piano, Ulf Hoelscher violin.
Helmuth Schaff (Beethoven,
Brahms, Ravel).
Feb. 24: Alfred Brendel piano (Beetho-
ven).
Theater des Westens (tel:
312.10.22).
POP — Feb. 7: Dalida.
FRANKFURT, Café Theater (tel:
63.64.64).
English Speaking Theater Frankfurt
— Feb. 1-12: "Animal House"
(Orwell).
Feb. 15-26: "Mixed Doubles."
Jahrhunderthaus Hoechst (tel:
30.10.50).
CHAMBER CONCERT — Feb. 25:
Trio a Quattro (Bach).
EXHIBITION — Feb. 20-April 6:
Jochen Winkler.
RECEITAL — Feb. 26: Stefan Aska-
ness piano.
MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper
(tel: 22.13.16).
Ballet — Feb. 2 and 7: "La
Valse." "Alborada." "Bolero."
"Daphnis and Chloé" (Ravel).
OPERA — Feb. 3 and 23: "Ore-
pheus." "The Clevier Girl" (Orff).
Feb. 4 and 10: "The Barber of Se-
ville" (Rossini).
Feb. 5 and 9: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).
Feb. 6: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).
Feb. 8, 11, 15: "La Fille mal garée"
(Hérold).

ISRAEL
JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel:
53.62.31).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: "Bo-
zai, 1906-1919."
To Dec: "The Wonderful World of
Paper."
To April 14: "Inter-Departmental
Portables."

ITALY
GENOVA, Teatro Margherita (tel:
54.27.92) — Feb. 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 20:
"Maison Lescart" (Puccini) Maurizio
Arena conductor.
Feb. 27: "Attila" (Verdi) Nello San-
don conductor.
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel:
80.91.26).
Ballet — Feb. 1, 3, 6, 7: "Lieb-
and Leidi" (Mahler), Michel Sasso-
conductor, Joseph Rusillo choreog-
raphy.
ROME, Accademia Nazionale di
Santa Cecilia (tel: 654.10.44) — Acca-
demia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia Or-
chestra — Feb. 1: Lovro von Matic
conductor, Ute Vinzing soprano
(Wagner).
Feb. 8: Giuseppe Sinopoli con-
ductor (Mahler).
Feb. 13-15: Carlo Maria Giulini
conductor (Brahms).
Daniel Oren conductor, Igor Ois-
trakh violin (Weber, Bartok, Rach-
maninoff, Kodaly).
Feb. 27 and 28: Zoltan Pesko con-
ductor (Mussorgsky).
OPERA — Feb. 16 and 17: "The
Vampire" (Marschner).
RECEITAL — Feb. 2: Peter Schreier
conductor, Jörg Demus piano (Schubert).
Feb. 9: Giuseppe La Lissa piano
(Clementi, Haydn, Hoffmann, Chop-
in, Schumann).
Feb. 23: Gustav Leonhardt harpsi-
chord (Fredericobaldi, Bach).

JAPAN
TOKYO, Budokan (tel: 404.73.41).
ROCK — Feb. 9 and 10: Roky Ma-
sic.
Edemitsu Art Gallery (tel:
213.31.11) — To Feb. 6: Exhibition
of French art from Paris's Musée du
Petit Palais.
Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel:
571.15.30).
JAZZ — Feb. 3: MJQ with John
Lewis, Percy Heath, Milt Jackson,
Connie Kay.
Okura Shokokan Museum (tel:
583.07.81) — To March 6: "No-
bata and Costumes."
Rikkyo Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54).
Shibuya Kokaido (470.06.31).
ROCK — Feb. 5 and 6: Sionis and
the Banshees.
Shoya Women's University, Hono-
Memorial Hall (tel: 583.33.97) —
Feb. 3: Budapest Philharmonic Or-
chestra, Andras Korodi conductor,
Maria-Joao Pires piano (Haydn, Dvo-
rak, Mozart).
Sony Amusement Spot (tel:
573.51.90).
POP — Feb. 1 and 3: Christopher
Cross.
Suntory Museum of Art (tel:
470.10.79) — To Feb. 6: "Lacry-
Wares and Ceramics," including tes-
terles, plates, lunch boxes.
Tokyo Bouka Kaikan (tel:
525.21.11).
OPERA — Feb. 5-7: "Tosca" (Puccini)
Fujiwara Opera, Franco Ferrari
conductor.
RECEITAL — Michel Schwaibler violin
(Beethoven, Franck, Mozart).
Tokyo National Museum (tel:
822.11.11) — "Art of Tea."

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel:
71.98.71).
CONCERTS — Feb. 4 and 6: Con-
certgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Hin-
tink conductor, Roberto Alexander
soprano (Brahms, Mahler).
Feb. 10, 11, 27: Barok Quartet
conductor, Louis Bruch piano (Brahms,
Bach, Ponce, Ravel).
RECEITALS — Feb. 1: (Jep. Suk).
yng violin, Charles Reiner piano
(Brahms, Bach, Ponce, Ravel).
Feb. 3: Sionis Nagasaki piano (Beetho-
ven).
Feb. 9: Frank Peter Zimmermann vi-
olin, Pascal Devoyon piano (Mozart,
Debussy, Franck).
Feb. 20: Alfred Brendel piano (Beetho-
ven).

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum
of Art (tel: 535.77.10) — To Sept. 4:
"La Belle Époque," including 15
men's and women's costumes and ac-
cessories from the years 1890 to 1914.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Mstislav Rostropovich.

HONG KONG ARTS FESTIVAL

HONG KONG — The Hong
Kong Arts Festival includes:
CONCERTS — Feb. 2-8: Phil-
harmonia Hungarica, Uri Segal
conductor, Eugene Sarbu vi-
olin, Joseph Kalichstein piano.
Feb. 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27: Scot-
tish Chamber Orchestra, James
Conlon and Jaime Laredo con-
ductors, Mstislav Rostropovich
cello.
DANCE — Feb. 9-12: Austrai-
lian Dance Theatre.
Feb. 11, 13, 14: Shumka Dan-
cers.
Feb. 15-19: The Chengdu Song
& Dance Ensemble.
EXHIBITIONS — To April 3:
"Bronzes from China."
Feb. 4-20: "Some Recent De-
velopments in Chinese Paint-
ing," a personal view by Hugh
Moss.

paintings of circus folk, pop singers
and rural topics.
To June 12: "Turner's Color Stud-
ies."
Theater Royal Drury Lane (tel:
836.81.08).
ROCK — Feb. 6: David Essex.

FRANCE

LE MANS, Palais des Congrès et de
la Culture.
JAZZ — Feb. 19: Stan Getz.
ROCK — Feb. 8-10: Bernard Lavi-
liers.
PARIS, Casio de Paris (tel:
874.26.22).
POP — Feb. 3 and 4: Randy New-
man.
Espace Cardin (tel: 524.15.16).
JAZZ — Feb. 22: David Murray
Quartet with John Hicks, Art Davis
and Ed Blackwell.
RECEITAL — Feb. 28: Zoltan Pesko
conductor (Mussorgsky).
JAZZ — To Feb. 13: Eddie
"Lockjaw" Davis.
La Chapelle des Lombards (tel:
357.24.24).
JAZZ — To Feb. 26: Agaveia.
La Galerie 55 (tel: 326.53.51) — To
Feb. 26: "After Magritte," A Sepa-
rate Peace" (Tom Stoppard) English
Theater of Paris.
Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).
BLUES — Feb. 16 and 17: Memphis
Lites.
Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel:
260.32.14) — Feb. 4-April 11: "Tapi-
o Wikkala," Finnish designer.
Musée d'Art et d'Essai (tel:
723.36.53) — To March 25: "Aspects
of Neoplatonism in the 17th Century."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel:
723.61.27) — To Feb. 20: "Cobra
1948-1951."
Musée du Grand Palais (tel:
261.54.10) — To Feb. 7: "Faint-La-
tour."
To March 28: "L'École de la Haye."
Musée de la Marine (tel: 553.31.70).
To Feb. 13: "Pierre Loti."
Musée du Petit Palais (tel:
265.12.73) — To Feb. 27: "From Car-
thage to Kairouan: 2,000 Years of Art
and History in Tunisia," archaeo-
logy.
Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50).
Paris Opera — Feb. 1 and 2: "La
Bodème" (Puccini) Alain Lombard
conductor.
Feb. 13, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28: "Die
Fledermaus" (J. Strauss) Ralf Weik-
er conductor.
Feb. 24: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mo-
zart) Ralf Weikert conductor.
Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30) —
Feb. 15: Ensemble Orchestral de Pa-
ris.
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).
Orchestre de Paris — Feb. 9-11:
Mstislav Rostropovich conductor,
Nadine Denize mezzo-soprano (Lalo,
Mendelssohn, Prokofiev).
Feb. 16-18: Bernard Haitink con-
ductor, Mstislav Rostropovich cello
(Penderecki, Tchaikovsky).
Feb. 23 and 24: Charles Dutoit con-
ductor, Elisabeth Leventz piano
(Dutilleul, Liszt, Stravinsky).
Slow Club (tel: 233.84.30).
JAZZ — Feb. 1-4, 8-11: Claude
Luter.
Théâtre Musical de Paris, Châtelet
(tel: 261.19.83).
CONCERTS — Feb. 7: Zurich
Tonhalle Orchestra, Christoph Es-
chenbach conductor (Beethoven,
Bruckner).
Feb. 18: London Philharmonic Or-
chestra, Georg Solti conductor
(Haydn, Bartok, Brahms, Dvorak).
Feb. 21: Academy of St. Martin-in-
the-Fields, Iona Brown conductor
and violin (Grieg, Vivaldi, Tchaikow-
sky).
OPERA — Feb. 1-6: "La Vierge Joy-
euse."
Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30) —
Feb. 15: Ensemble Orchestral de Pa-
ris.
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).
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Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30) —
Feb. 15: Ensemble Orchestral de Pa-
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Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).
Orchestre de Paris — Feb. 9-11:
Mstislav Rostropovich conductor,
Nadine Denize mezzo-soprano (Lalo,
Mendelssohn, Prokofiev).
Feb. 16-18: Bernard Haitink con-
ductor,

TRAVEL

What's Doing in London

by R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — February is a nondescript sort of month, a time to rest up and pay up after the excesses of Christmas and the New Year and to await the magical renewal of spring. Maybe that's why the Romans made it our shortest month. But February does have its points: Mardi Gras in New Orleans and Carnival in Rio for revelers, Chinese New Year for gluttons, St. Valentine's Day for lovers young and old. It is also one of the best months of the year to visit London, especially if you like the visual arts, music and the theater — and you hate crowds.

This year you should head straight for the National Portrait Gallery, that often-overlooked museum tucked behind the National Gallery. Until March 20 it is showing a collection of 60 of Sir Anthony Van Dyck's sumptuous portraits assembled from collections in Britain, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States. They demonstrate vividly why Van Dyck's work has been considered the unmatchable model for portraiture for more than three centuries.

From Trafalgar Square it's only a short walk to the Royal Academy in Piccadilly, which is engaged (through March 27) in a Herculean effort to rehabilitate the reputation of the Spanish painter Murillo, who for me (and I suspect, for many others) has always come under the heading of "worthy but boring." From Munich, from Washington, from Dresden, from Paris, from Texas and from all over Britain, but above all from the Prado in Madrid, the organizers have drawn 70 paintings and 23 drawings that show Murillo to have been an artist of much wider scope than suggested by the endless reworkings of the "Immaculate Conception" for which he is best known.

No point in garden-lovers visiting Kew or St. James's Park this time of year, but the Victoria and Albert Museum has assembled a more-than-adequate substitute in the form of a tribute to Humphry Repton, the landscape gardener whose reputation in Britain is second only to that of Capability Brown. In a setting of trelliswork and garden ornaments the V & A is displaying watercolors, photographs and a selection of the red Morocco volumes of "before" and "after" drawings with which Repton seduced his clients. Through Feb. 20.

February, March and April would also be good times to have a look at some of London's smaller museums, of which I would particularly recommend three. The Wallace Collection has been newly and spectacularly reinstalled in Hertford House, which rivals the Chateau de Chantilly in France for the variety of its contents: great French furniture; fine paintings by Titian ("Perseus and Andromeda," recently restored to its full glory), Rembrandt, Melling, Gainsborough, Boucher, Cima and others; plus snuff-boxes, enamels and armor.

The Dulwich College Picture Gallery in south London is a bit remote but rich in Dutch paintings. Kenwood House in Hampstead is as notable for one of Robert Adam's best rooms, the Library, as for two pictures to the Dining Room — one of the most famous of Rem-

brand's self-portraits and Vermeer's luminous "Guitar Player."

Those planning further ahead might want to take note of two coming events. Between late April and early July the Tate Gallery will offer "The Essential Cubism: Braque, Picasso and their Friends, 1907-19." Between late November and late February, 1984, the Hayward will offer its long-awaited exploration of the Romanesque in England.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, offers three performances early in February of Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila" with Shirley Verret; try out to miss one of the eight performances of Mozart's "Magic Flute," with a stellar cast including Lucia Popp and Hermann Prey. At the same time, the English National Opera will be mounting its new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," conducted by Mark Elder, a young Englishman with a feel for Russian music.

At the Royal Festival Hall on the South Bank, Daniel Barenboim and his Orchestra de Paris will do the four Brahms symphonies on Feb. 4 and 5; the fastidious French duo-pianists Katia and Mirabelle Labèque will play Gershwin and Joplin on the afternoon of Feb. 13; James Galway, the Irish flutist, will play the Mozart concerto with the Philharmonia on Feb. 27.

Unlabeled concerts in the new Barbican Center in the City include a Feb. 8 recital by Jessye Norman and Geoffrey Parsons, and a Feb. 12 performance of Monteverdi's "Vespers of the Blessed Virgin."

Fanciers of Shakespeare will also want to visit the Barbican now that it is the London home of the Royal Shakespeare Company. February offerings include a brilliant "All's Well That Ends Well" with Peggy Ashcroft, "Henry IV: Parts I and II," and "The Winter's Tale."

The choice of items in the current repertory at the National Theater are a superbly idiosyncratic production of "Guys and Dolls," an innovative interpretation by Judi Dench in "The Importance of Being Earnest" and Brecht's savagely funny "Schweyk in the Second World War."

And in the West End, one can choose among Peter O'Toole's romp through Shaw's "Man and Superman," "Song and Dance," based on a pair of Andrew Lloyd Webber albums; and "The Real Thing," Tom Stoppard's witty and deeply felt play about adultery.

If you would care to join the English at ease during February, you might:

Watch more than 8,000 dogs of 100 breeds or more compete for awards (and their handlers compete in eccentricity) at Cruft's Dog Show at the Earl's Court exhibition hall in west London between Feb. 11 and 13.

Shiver along with the mighty men of Oxford and Cambridge at their annual field hockey match at Lord's Cricket Ground on Feb. 22.

Visit, in the centenary of his death, the grave of Karl Marx in Highgate cemetery, a shrine for leftists.

Drink a jar or two with the lads in a snug pub such as Turk's Head (10 Motcomb Street, SW1) the Guinea (30 Bruton Place, W1; closed Saturday lunchtime and Sunday), the Scarsdale Arms (23a Edwards Square, W8) or the

Mayflower (117 Rotherhithe Street, SE16, closed Sunday).

The best restaurant in London at the moment (a dangerous comment, inviting contention) is a small, understated rectangular room, filled with Klimt prints, near Christopher Wren's Chelsea Hospital. It is called La Tante Claire, and it is run by a near-genius named Pierre Koffmann, who has mastered the art of nouvelle cuisine without sending his customers home hungry. Among his masterpieces is a pig's foot stuffed with morels, a heavy peasant dish made light and delicate 168 Royal Hospital Road, SW3; tel: 352-6045; closed Saturday and Sunday.

The runner-up, in my view, is the Waterside Inn on the Thames at Bray, about 45 minutes west of London. An enchantingly pretty place, with weeping willows and the serene river outside the window, it is also the setting for the fine cooking of Michel Roux, whose brother, Albert, cooks at Le Gavroche in town. Wonderful scallops and hare (Ferry Road, Bray, Berkshire; tel: 0628-20691; closed on Sunday evenings).

A third festive chance might be the restaurant in the Tate Gallery, which offers (at lunch only, Monday through Saturday) savory English cooking and a dazzling wine list at bargain-basement prices. The bill will depend on the wines, and the temptations are great, but where else will you find 1964 Cheval Blanc for £29.50 (\$46) or 1976 Bonnes Mares from Clair-Dau for a mere £18? (Tate Gallery Restaurant, tel: 834-6754.) Recent specialties in a changing menu were sea trout Elizabeth (in white wine with tarragon and prawns) and roast pheasant.

Among hotels, the Connaught, Claridge's, the Dorchester, the Savoy, and the Berkeley are too well known to require recommendation here. Their cheapest rooms start at £75. But perhaps you are looking for something more intimate and hopefully a little bit less expensive. In that case, London is well-equipped to meet your needs. Here is a short list of atmospheric and well-kept hotels.

Blake's (33 Roland Gardens, SW7; tel: 370-6701; from £78 double), with elegant contemporary decor behind a Victorian facade; 11 Cadogan Gardens (SW3; tel: 730-3426; £59 double), a happily converted Victorian townhouse in Belgravia, whose address is also its name; Goring (15 Beesim Place, Grosvenor Gardens, SW1; tel: 834-8211; from £45), a comfortable, conveniently located stopping place; Ebury Court (26 Ebury Street, SW1; tel: 730-8147; from £24 to £45, some with private bathrooms), a tiny, unpretentious and charming hotel, next door to an excellent wine bar.

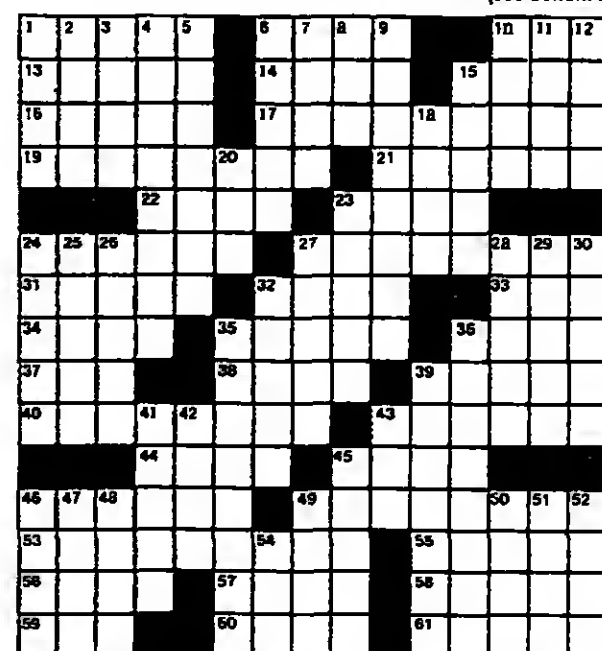
Weekend in the country? If you can get in, Gravetye Manor (tel: 0343-810567) near East Grinstead, West Sussex, about 30 miles south of London, is the perfect place to bundle up for walks in the woods surrounding the Elizabethan manor house, sit by the fire in warmly paneled rooms and eat the copious and well-realized cuisine of Alan Garth. Peter Herbert, the owner, is a kind and most discreet host and a wine connoisseur. Trains run to East Grinstead. Dinner with a good bottle of wine will cost about £35; and the same amount will procure a princely bedroom.

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Question:

Four letters meaning two-for-one

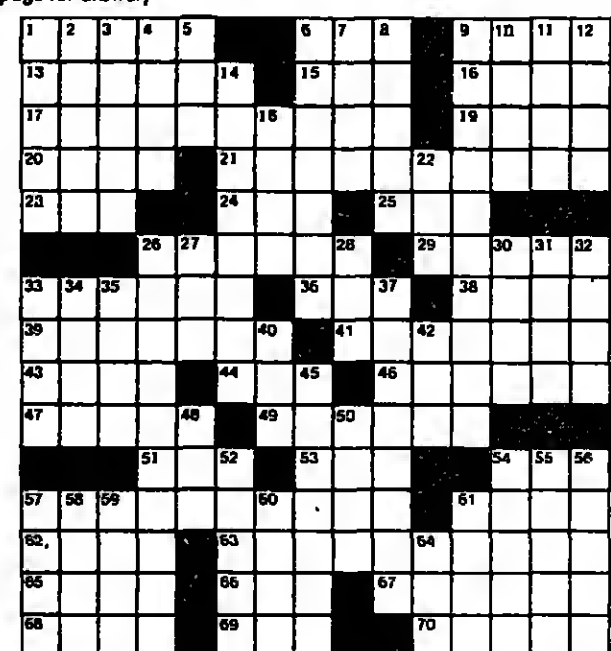
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A drawing of a plan for an 'aerial railroad'—balloons.

Up, Up, Up the Swiss Alps

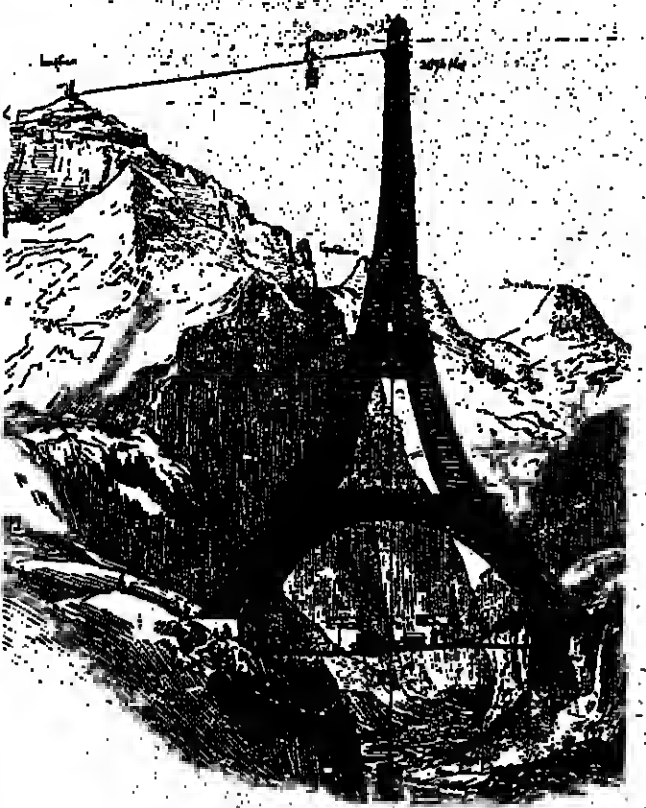
by Mavis Guinand

UCERNE, Switzerland — "There I was at 9,000 feet, toasting my boots on the radiator, riding up to the slopes in commuter comfort..." could be the beginning of any Swiss ski yarn. For most skiers, the smooth electric trains that reach into the Alps through 671 tunnels and over 6,000 bridges just make the Swiss scenery tick nicely. Their very smoothness hides the look-and-go fear of building these 3,450 miles of track, more than a third of it narrow-gauge, privately owned and — at times — almost vertical.

Yet, as railways go, Switzerland isn't a late starter. American railways were almost to Chicago before the Swiss acquired a 14-mile railway from Zurich to Baden. The next year, 1848, after a 25-day civil war, Switzerland had united under a new constitution and incidentally rid itself of 400 customs barriers. Robert Stephenson was called in for advice on a national railway. As the assistant of his father he had helped solved the technical problems of the world's first public transport system in England but convinced his contemporaries that what were regarded as insane speeds would not harm travelers or sour the milk of cows watching the fiery engine go by.

Stephenson's idea was to service major industrial centers. He also would have liked to run water-powered aerial tramways to the mountain tops; even the most sober railway project of the time reads like a chapter out of Jules Verne.

Switzerland was small, beautiful but not yet affluent. The government reluctantly abandoned the national railway plan. Random private railways flourished or went bankrupt. But as mileage extended, so did know-how. Swiss engineers learned to ease trains gently up and through high-stepped valleys. Spiral tunnels corkscrewed into sheer cliffs to gain a hundred feet at a time. Tracks looped back and forth along narrow ridges. Viaducts spanned the ravines. A nine-mile tunnel pierced the Gotthard in a north-south, transalpine link. Builders coped with avalanches, icy water pockets, high temperatures or rotten rock with methods they found in no textbook. Tougher, more flexible locomotives and ingenious braking systems were developed.



The French touch in a plan to conquer the Jungfrau.

Brought by the new railways right to the mountains, mid-19th century tourists — some in conducted tours — proceeded on foot, mule or sedan chair to reach the view recommended in their Baedeker. The great Swiss engineering puzzle was how to get them more easily and in even greater numbers all the way to the top.

Friedrich Albrecht, an architect from Winterthur, designed passenger cabins towed by captive balloons along an aerial track. First accepted, its project was finally scrapped because no one could figure how to manage the balloons on a windy day.

Niklaus Riggenbach, a railroad engineer, dreamed "to make the mountains accessible to everyone." After he had taken out a French patent for a rack-and-pinion system, an American, Sylvester Marsh, thinking along the same lines, built the first cog-railway up Mount Washington, New Hampshire. Still, Riggenbach obtained the Rigi concession and, as his 54th birthday treat, drove a locomotive shaped much like an oversized bottle of pop from Vitznau to the terminal.

Though one disgruntled Cook's tourist found the smoke as bad as any in Leeds or Lancashire, during the first year of operation 60,000 visitors were carried up "with measured dignity" at 5 miles an hour. They would sometimes wait all day for the privilege.

On his tramp abroad, Mark Twain allowed the view was a "mighty prospect" but found the ride peculiar: "When it started abruptly down stairs, I caught my breath... I had shidden down balusters when I was a boy and thought nothing of it, but to slide down the balusters in a railway train is a thing to make one's flesh creep."

On improved cogwheel tracks, steam engines soon puffed up stiffer and stiffer gradients until, in 1883, tilted red cars climbed the 48 percent incline up Pilatus on the steepest rack-railway in the world. Though most railway stock except the Rigi fell below par, the most sensational bankruptcies could not cool mountain railway fever.

The sky was literally the limit. Concerning the highest summits became an inventive exercise. Maurice Kächlin had barely finished working on the Eiffel Tower when he filed a proposal to reach the top of the Jungfrau by an open cog-railway. The danger of avalanches led to an alternative project for four tunnels and funiculars. Finally, Eduard Locher, who had invented the intricate double cog used on Pilatus, teamed up with Kächlin on an even-bolder scheme: pneumatic tourism. Locher proposed to drive two parallel tubes three meters wide straight to the peak. Passengers in cylindrical cars could then be dispatched up or down by compressed air. Locher estimated the travel time at 15 minutes.

In all seriousness, the government granted a concession. The projects were either satirized by cartoonists or criticized in the name of the environment, health or local interests — much like extreme highway or cableway plans today. The Times of London frowned and stated that the polar temperatures would freeze any operation. The Swiss Alpine Club protested. The thriving tourist trade in Interlaken worried that the clientele would leave because of the noise and polluted air. Many sincerely feared that travelers and workers would suffer from the height.

In the midst of the squabbles, a Zurich entrepreneur, Adolf Guyer-Zeller, came up with a simpler solution. Hitching on to the existing lines to Kleine Scheidegg, he planned a railway that would tunnel into the Eiger and the Monch toward two splendid viewpoints and come out on the glacier saddle below the Jungfrau. The plan preserved the site and mainly financed itself as each section was opened to the tourist traffic. The government approved it with only two reservations: one, the effect of the high altitude on the human system; the other, the spiral elevator up the Jungfrau. The last has never been solved; the trouble is not how to get the tourists up but how to get them off in a hurry.

A 60-man medical expedition left for the Breithorn nearby. Most of the volunteers were heavily laden — seven were carried up in sedan chairs. At the start, halfway and at the top, doctors took their pulse rate. They concluded that neither the riders, falling like passengers, nor the bearers showed ill effects.

Work started on the Jungfrubahn. Once the Eigergletscher station was inaugurated in style by top-hatted engineers, it became the base camp for the tunnel inside the Eiger. For the next 14 years, marooned for months in the snow, more than 300 men worked in shifts around the clock to drill through to Europe's highest railway station at 11,333 feet. Today tourists and skiers ride all the way to the Aletsch glacier on a six-mile railway, 80 percent of it in a tunnel that is separated by only a few feet of rock from the most daring climbers on the North Face.

Meantime, engineers were focusing on another famous peak. In the 1890s progress looked as if every Alp should have its own train. Since a meter-gauge railway had just reached Zermatt, the obvious thing was to continue to both the Gornergrat and the Matterhorn. Switzerland's rocky trademark was almost turned into an eyesore.

In 1891, the Journal de Genève released full details: a funicular up to the Schwarzwald, a rack-railway then following the ridge along the shoulder, then a funicular spiraled up to the summit all Alpine climbers want to scale. The reporter reckoned it would be far easier to put up buildings here than on the Jungfrau as the pitched sides of the Matterhorn shed all snow.

The report raised such a storm that the plan was hurriedly shelved. But it seemed imperative to build an electric cog railway to the Gornergrat. About 30,000 visitors now arrive in the summer in Zermatt and haggled for the 80 available mules.

Overcoming the usual local resistance from guides and porters, spurred on by a hotelkeeper, Alexander Seiler, the railway was approved. Karl Gruelich, an engineer and veteran of the Gotthard, Oberland and Wengernalp railways, drove himself and 1,100 workers to complete it in two years. By 1898, the six-mile railway reached the end of the line. Only a few hundred meters were in a tunnel.

Funiculars — where the weight of the down-going car hoists the car coming up — solved the transport problem of 50 almost vertical reaches from 1877 to 1934. Forgotten for a time in favor of easier-to-build aerial cableways, tunneled funiculars are coming back in favor: These Alpine subways do not spoil the landscape and run in all weather.

For the mountain trains now must keep open the year round. Winter traffic doubles or triples that of the summer. The Davos-Paradise, 50 years old this winter, may have been the first built for the weekend skier. Older railways had to adapt by building avalanche barriers, galleries and snow-clearing devices.

The Swiss now cherish their railways — they celebrate their 50th, 75th and 100th anniversaries with glossy brochures and protest whenever road competition threatens to close secondary lines.

Besides riding the cozy trains to Swiss resorts, visitors can have a marvelous time exploring the railway section of the Lucerne Transport Museum. In its halls are the polished old-time engines and cars, many scale models as well as a reproduction of the ingenious ramp leading to the Gotthard Tunnel. A high spot is the simulator ride in an engine driver's cab. Swiss Transport Museum, Lidstrasse 5, Lucerne. From November through February, open 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays 10 to 5. From March through October, open from 9 to 6, including Sundays.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TRAVEL SECTION READERS

Piroshki for the Masses

by Craig Claiborne
with Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — The single Russian food we prefer above all others? Several spoonfuls of large-grain, black beluga caviar.

Asked for our second choice, we would select piroshki, small turnovers filled with any of a number of fillings. They may be of meat, fish, hard-cooked eggs, cabbage, rice, mushroom, and so on, including a combination of all the above.

Piroshki — in our minds, best made with a rich, sour-cream pastry — are usually served with soup: a rich clear beef broth, borscht, cabbage or sauerkraut soup, and so on.

Piroshki are really miniature versions of pierogies. One of the best explanations of the names, and differences, of the two is to be found in the "Russian Tea Room Cookbook," by Faith Stewart-Gordon and Nika Hazleton (Richard Marek Publishers). "The word *pir* in Russian means feast, thus *pirog* (plural, *pirogi*) and *piroshki* (plural, *piroshki*) are two versions of a versatile pastry with many uses and many kinds of fillings."

BEEF PIROSHKI

Sour-cream pastry (see recipe)
2 tablespoons butter
3 cups finely chopped onions
1 pound ground beef
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
3 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped, about 1 cup
1 egg, lightly beaten
3 tablespoons water.

1. Prepare the pastry and chill it.
2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.
3. Heat the butter in a skillet and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted.
4. Add the beef and, using a heavy metal kitchen spoon, stir and chop down to break up any lumps in the meat. Cook until meat loses its pink look. Add salt and pepper to taste.
5. Add the chopped egg and fill. Stir to blend. There should be about four cups. Remove to a mixing bowl and let cool.
6. Roll out the pastry as thinly as possible (less than 1/8-inch thick). Using a 3 1/2- to 5-inch cookie cutter, cut the dough into rounds. We used a 4-inch cookie cutter to produce 30 rounds. The dough will shrink after cutting. You may roll out the circles or rounds to make them larger or you may stretch them carefully by hand. Beat the egg with the water. Brush the top of each pastry round with the egg mixture.
7. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes. Yield: 30 piroshki.

MUSHROOM PIROSHKI

Sour-cream pastry (see recipe)
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups finely chopped onions
3/4 pound mushrooms, finely chopped, about 3/4 cup
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
1/4 cup sour cream
2 tablespoons finely chopped dill
1 hard-cooked egg, finely chopped, about 1/4 cup
1 egg, lightly beaten
3 tablespoons water.

1. Prepare the pastry and chill it.
2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.
3. Heat the butter in a skillet and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted.
4. Add the mushrooms and cook, stirring often, until they give up their liquid. Cook until most but not all of the liquid evaporates. Add salt and pepper to taste and stir.
5. Add the sour cream, dill, chopped egg and rice. Blend well. There should be about four cups. Remove to a mixing bowl and let cool.
6. Roll out the pastry as thinly as possible (less than 1/8-inch thick). Using a 3 1/2- to 5-inch cookie cutter, cut the dough into rounds. We used a 4-inch cookie cutter to produce 30 rounds. The dough will shrink after cutting. You may roll out the circles or rounds to make them larger or you may stretch them carefully by hand. Beat the egg with the water. Brush the top of each pastry round with the egg mixture.
7. Use about two tablespoons of filling for each circle of dough. Shape the filling into an oval and place it on half of the circle of dough. Fold the other half of the circle of dough over to enclose the filling. Press the edges of the dough with the fingers or the tines of a fork to seal. Brush the tops with egg mixture to seal.
8. Arrange the filled pieces on a lightly greased baking sheet.
9. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes. Yield: 30 piroshki.

SALMON AND RICE PIROSHKI

Sour-cream pastry (see recipe)
2 cups skinless, boneless cooked salmon (fresh or canned), torn into bite-size bits
2 cups rice, cooked
1 egg, lightly beaten
3 tablespoons water.

7. Use about two tablespoons of filling for

- 2 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped, about 1/4 cup
- 1 cup cooked rice
- 3 tablespoons finely chopped dill
- Pinch of freshly ground nutmeg
- 2 tablespoons sour cream
- Salt, if desired
- Freshly ground pepper
- 1 egg, lightly beaten
- 3 tablespoons water.

1. Prepare the pastry and chill it.
2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.
3. Combine in a mixing bowl the salmon, chopped egg, rice, dill, nutmeg, sour cream, salt and pepper to taste. Blend. There should be about four cups.
4. Roll out the pastry as thinly as possible (less than 1/8-inch thick). Using a 3 1/2- to 5-inch cookie cutter, cut the dough into rounds. We used a 4-inch cookie cutter to produce 30 rounds. The dough will shrink after cutting. You may roll out the circles or rounds to make them larger or you may stretch them carefully by hand. Beat the egg with the water. Brush the top of each pastry round with the egg mixture.
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6. Arrange the filled pieces on a lightly greased baking sheet.
7. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes. Yield: 30 piroshki.

SOUR-CREAM PASTRY

3/4 cups flour
Salt, if desired
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 cup butter, chilled and cut into small pieces
2 eggs
1 cup sour cream.

1. Put 3/4 cups of the flour, salt to taste, baking powder, butter, eggs and sour cream into the container of a food processor. Process until thoroughly blended.
2. If a food processor is not used, put the flour, salt to taste and baking powder in a mixing bowl. Add the butter and cut it with two knives or a pastry blender until the mixture looks like coarse crumbs. Using a fork, add the eggs and sour cream and blend thoroughly.
3. Scrape the mixture out onto a lightly floured board and knead as briefly as possible, using as little flour as possible to make a smooth and workable dough.
4. Shape the dough into a flat cake and wrap it in plastic wrap. Chill until ready to use. Yield: Two pounds of dough.

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How Long a School Week?

by Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — Mandee and Stacey Rasner, who are 6 and 10 years old respectively, live on a huge cattle ranch outside Yoder, Colorado. They like to travel to neighboring states to watch their father, Roger, perform in rodeos. They can do this easily because their school is closed on Fridays.

Edison School District 54 is one of a growing number of districts, all of them small and rural and most of them in Western U.S. states, that are moving to four-day weeks. The original motivation was economic — to save on transportation and heating bills — but school officials say the four-day week has educational benefits as well, and parents and students seem to like many of its other effects.

Joseph Newlin, director of the Office for Rural Education at Colorado State University, estimates that 100 school districts now follow the plan, with the number growing each year. "Judging by the inquiries we are getting," he says, "I think it's going to be a national trend." Thus far the four-day week has not been tried in urban or suburban districts, and even staunch supporters concede it might pose insuperable problems in districts with large numbers of working mothers who would have to decide what to do with their children on the fifth school day.

Current interest in the four-day school week dates from the 1973-74 school year, when the Cimarron Municipal School District in northeastern New Mexico tried it as a way of saving energy during the Arab oil embargo.

"We're still on it, not only for economic reasons but because of what it does to kids' attitude toward school," says James Potter, principal of the high school.

Districts that have gone to a four-day week follow one of two strategies. Some operate Tuesday to Friday, and shut for a three-day weekend. This approach, which maximizes energy savings, is most common in the smallest districts, those with few extracurricular activities.

Other districts focus on academics from Monday to Thursday, then either close Friday or use the fifth day for sports and other extracurricular activities or for teacher training. In all cases, schools extend the hours on the four days they operate, typically from 8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

There is no doubt the four-day week reduces energy costs. Paul Hunter, superintendent of Edison schools, says that since the plan began four years ago, utility bills have dropped by 26 percent and transportation costs by 20 percent. Other districts report similar reductions.

Administrators say short weeks lead to other forms of increased efficiency. "We've found it has cut absenteeism by students and faculty about 20 percent," reports Judith Stanborough, principal of the high school in Calhan, Colorado. Reduced absenteeism among faculty members means less cost for substitute teachers.

The most comprehensive study so far of the four-day week was completed last year by Robert Ribbarg and Robert Edelen of the rural education office at Colorado State. They looked at 12 districts with enrollments from 30 to 330 and found that more than 90 percent of all groups surveyed — teachers, students and parents — liked the short week.

The researchers reported that virtually every one of the 205 teachers questioned cited "personal reasons for favoring the four-day week. The three most frequent responses from teachers queried were: that they used the extra day

to relax; that they spent the time preparing instructional materials; that they usually spent at least part of the extra day in professional activities.

Parents in rural areas appreciate having children more often available to help with the work, but many also told the researchers they feel the extra day strengthens the family life. The 1,474 students surveyed were also enthusiastic about the four-day week, not only because of the increased time off but also because they felt they learned more effectively and could find part-time jobs. Ninety-four percent of the high school students said they worked on the fifth weekday.

A key question, of course, is how the four-day week affects learning. Most of the evidence is encouraging, and some school officials argue that academic results, not energy savings, are the most important justification for the innovative schedule.

The Colorado State researchers looked at reading and math test scores and found performance by students on the four-day week was "very comparable" to their previous performance. "There is no reason to suspect that going to school for four longer days, instead of five of a traditional length, hinders student achievement," they declared.

Moving to a four-day plan poses obvious problems, beginning with state laws that mandate 180 days of instruction. Another problem is the length of the school day for younger children. Numerous parents told the Colorado researchers that a seven-to-eight-hour school day, coupled with long bus rides, was too long for elementary-age students.

"This seems to be the weak link in a very positive program," a mother says. "It simply puts too much stress on small children."

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For Goethe, the Party Continues

by Lili Deresiewicz

FRANKFURT — Although the celebrations — festivals and exhibits throughout East and West Germany — surrounding last year's 150th anniversary of the death of Goethe have died down, he is not being neglected.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, 1749-1832, was known primarily as a poet and dramatist, but he was also a philosopher and novelist, critic and journalist, scientist and statesman. Born in Frankfurt, at 26 he went to Weimar, which is now in East Germany, where he lived, with numerous interruptions for travel, until his death.

Both cities went all out to honor him last year. In Weimar, a Goethe Museum was opened, joining as a tourist site the house where he is buried alongside his close friend, the poet and dramatist Johann von Schiller. East Germany also published what was called "thoroughly reworked" 12-volume selection of his works and organized a scientific colloquium in Weimar on the theme "Goethe in Our Time — The Historical and Present Dialectic in His Poetry."

In Frankfurt, a theater festival offered plays by and about Goethe, the university organized an interdisciplinary symposium on Goethe's influence, and the Palmengarten, the city's huge botanical garden, had an exhibition based on Goethe's writings about Italian plants and flowers.

Hamburg revived the little-known play "The Great Cophia," four hours of farce staged by the Argentinian Augusto Fernandes and now playing at the Schauspielhaus.

Newspaper articles throughout West Germany analyzed, interpreted and shed new light on the man and his works. Some even ran imaginary interviews with the great man on the

problems of today. And there was "Goethe in the Art of the 20th Century," a traveling exhibit of original illustrations to "Faust," "Prometheus" and other Goethe works by such artists as Max Liebermann, Henry Moore and Salvador Dali.

Although Goethe is generally acknowledged as a giant of world literature, he has not recently been read as extensively in schools as he had been before World War II. "There was too much stress on the classics and the humanities right after the war," says John Gores, director of the Goethe House in Düsseldorf and vice president of the Goethe Society in Weimar, one of four such societies dedicated to his works. Such emphasis produced an anti-classicism in schools, he says, adding that now the trend is being reversed.

The literary Goethe Museum in Düsseldorf (Jagerhofstrasse 1, tel. 899-6262), last year attracted 28,000 visitors to the permanent exhibit "Goethe and His Epoch," arranged chronologically in 11 rooms — first editions, drafts, letters, paintings of towns where Goethe worked, portraits of the poet and his friends — and special exhibits. Although Goethe had no connection with Düsseldorf, a fine private collection was donated to the museum. From Feb. 20 to March 20, the museum also plans to exhibit new acquisitions — 18 drawings by Goethe.

In Frankfurt, a sort of Goethe hotline has been set up. Members of the Goethe Museum (Grosser Hirschgraben 23-25, tel. 291-1884) may write or phone in questions such as "What color eyes did Goethe have?" "How tall was he?" "Did he wear glasses?" "Did he really like green sauce?" "What did he think of smallpox inoculations?"

Members of the museum may also borrow books from a well-endowed lending library and get cheaper air fare to Rome, where in



Goethe at age 73.

1973 the private foundation that runs the Frankfurt Museum founded a Goethe House (Via del Corso 18, tel. 679-4094) in the building he lived in from 1786 to 1788.

The current exhibit in the Frankfurt House, the house of his birth and part of the museum, is "Goethe and His Circle," a collection of paintings and writings of the man and his contemporaries. The highlight of the museum season occurs on Goethe's birthday, Aug. 28, when members are invited to gather in the house and salute the man known as "The Olympian," as much for his hefty appetites as his lofty ideas.

هكذا من الأهل

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1040.26	1043.16	1037.23	1042.46	+2.20
Indust	1037.23	1040.26	1034.26	1038.26	+1.00
13 Util	123.29	123.29	122.26	122.26	-1.03
50 Stk	492.24	492.24	491.26	491.26	-1.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	141.89	141.89	141.29	141.29	-0.60
Utilities	143.26	143.26	142.26	142.26	-1.00
Finance	142.26	142.26	141.26	141.26	-1.00
Transp.	141.26	141.26	140.26	140.26	-1.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1040.26	1043.16	1037.23	1042.46	+2.20
Indust	1037.23	1040.26	1034.26	1038.26	+1.00
13 Util	123.29	123.29	122.26	122.26	-1.03
50 Stk	492.24	492.24	491.26	491.26	-1.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1040.26	1043.16	1037.23	1042.46	+2.20
Indust	1037.23	1040.26	1034.26	1038.26	+1.00
13 Util	123.29	123.29	122.26	122.26	-1.03
50 Stk	492.24	492.24	491.26	491.26	-1.00

Market Summary, Jan. 27

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1040.26	1043.16	1037.23	1042.46	+2.20
Indust	1037.23	1040.26	1034.26	1038.26	+1.00
13 Util	123.29	123.29	122.26	122.26	-1.03
50 Stk	492.24	492.24	491.26	491.26	-1.00

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Indust	1037.23	1040.26	1034.26	1038.26	+1.00
13 Util	123.29	123.29	122.26	122.26	-1.03
50 Stk	492.24	492.24	491.26	491.26	-1.00

NYSE Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1040.26	1043.16	1037.23	1042.46	+2.20
Indust	1037.23	1040.26	1034.26	1038.26	+1.00
13 Util	123.29	123.29	122.26	122.26	-1.03
50 Stk	492.24	492.24	491.26	491.26	-1.00

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13 Util	123.29	123.29	122.26	122.26	-1.03
50 Stk	492.24	492.24	491.26	491.26	-1.00

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
10/26	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	+2.20
10/27	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	+1.00
10/28	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	-1.03
10/29	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	-1.00
10/30	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	-1.00
10/31	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	+2.20
11/1	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	+1.00
11/2	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	-1.03
11/3	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	-1.00
11/4	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	-1.00
11/5	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	+2.20
11/6	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	+1.00
11/7	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	-1.03
11/8	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	-1.00
11/9	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	491.26	492.24	-1.00
11/10	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	1037.23	1040.26	+2.20
11/11	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	1040.26	1043.16	+1.00
11/12	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	1034.26	1037.23	-1.03
11/13	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	122.26	123.29	-1.00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

Improved Coal-Burning Systems Are Facing a Hesitant Market

New York Times Service
For nearly a decade, manufacturers of industrial boiler systems have been trying to design and market improved coal-fired heating and power-generating systems. The reason is simple: Coal, although it emits more pollutants than oil or gas, is cheaper.
To meet air quality standards, boiler manufacturers have radically changed the way coal is burned. In what is known as a fluidized-bed combustion chamber, used in many of the new systems, coal burns at much lower temperatures than in other kinds of coal furnaces. Air pollutants, mainly nitrogen oxide, ash and sulfur dioxide, are greatly reduced because of the relatively low temperatures.

"This is a difficult time to be launching a new technology," said Jan Lutes, manager of industrial equipment for Foster Wheeler Boiler Corp., a manufacturer of oil and gas boilers that began marketing a line of fluidized-bed coal-fired boilers in 1980. He estimated that 120 fluidized-bed systems were in operation in the United States, Europe and Japan, adding that his company had sold 29 of them, costing from \$2 million to \$30 million.

Despite the costs, many analysts believe that coal-fired boilers will become much more commonplace during the next decade. Rob Church, a senior associate with Bechtel, a San Francisco-based engineering and construction firm, estimated that coal-fired boilers would be used at half the plants by 1990.

Audio Getting Out of Grooves

The Associated Press
Sony Corp. is betting that the musical sound waves of the future will come not from a needle pressing into grooves of vinyl but from a laser reading digital bits.

In three months, Sony has sold 20,000 of its digital audio disc players, and the company's chairman, Akio Morita, said he is optimistic that the new audio technology will eventually replace conventional stereo systems.

"Because of the strong demand on the Japanese market, we are increasing our production to 15,000 of the players per month for next year," Mr. Morita said. "And this is just the first year. Digital audio is the first major advance in audio technology since Thomas Edison, and it is bound to succeed."

The player corresponds to a turntable in a conventional stereo system and works with normal amplifiers and speakers. The difference is that digital audio players use a laser to pick up electrical impulses from digital information printed into a small aluminum disc.

Besides delivering superior sound quality, Sony engineers say, the audio disc eliminates the problems of dust, warping and normal wear and tear. One digital disc, half the size of a vinyl album, will play about an hour of music.

Sony plans to begin exporting the digital player to the United States and Europe this year, probably in March. N.V. Philips cooperated with Sony in developing the technology, but will compete against Sony on the European market with its own player and discs.

At Akiba, a district of Tokyo crisscrossed with electronics shops, offering sharp discounts, the digital audio players proved so popular in the first few months that customers had to sign waiting lists. Toshiba's Murakoshi, at one of Akiba's largest electronics stores, said Sony's player is sold at 150,000 yen (\$680). That compares with \$640 for the least expensive player, produced by Sharp.

Sony's marketing strategy is to keep its price at the current level for about two years, selling the machine to those people — especially jazz and classical music lovers — with enough cash to satisfy discriminating audio tastes.

Yasuhiko Kuroda, a Sony spokesman, said that as production increases, the price of the integrated circuits used in the player will allow a price reduction. He said it will take about two years for Japan's other electronics companies to catch up with Sony's technical head start in the digital audio field.

"We set the price at a level which will allow us to recover some of our research costs, but it is a political price, because we want the price low enough to expand the market," Mr. Kuroda said.

Skeptics say the digital system's better sound quality is detectable by only a small audience of fastidious listeners. In addition, people with hundreds of conventional record albums in their stereo cabinets may be unwilling to invest in an expensive digital player that cannot play a standard LP.

Sony makes its digital discs in a joint venture with CBS, drawing on the U.S. company's library of master tapes. Sony's brand, called the Compact Disc, sells for the equivalent of \$15 to \$20 in Tokyo. About 140 different titles, most of them classical and jazz, are available now in digital form. Sony spokesmen say 300,000 of the discs have been sold in Japan so far.

Sony and CBS have announced they may begin manufacturing digital discs in the United States in 1984.

—DAVID LAMMERS

Prices Up Sharply On NYSE

Readers
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Thursday as some optimism re-emerged in the market that the Federal Reserve will continue to follow an accommodative monetary policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed throughout the day and finished with a gain of 25.66 at 1,063.65. The rally was across the board, with advancing issues exceeding declines by a ratio of better than two to one.

Volume was relatively modest for such a broad rally, however. Turnover reached 88.1 million shares, up from Wednesday's 73.7 million.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. attributed the surge in part to a perception on Wall Street that the Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker will not take any actions that might stifle the economic recovery.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said investors are also hopeful that the administration and Congress will agree on workable solutions for reducing the size of the federal budget deficit.

"Investors believe that Reagan is now on track with his suggestions on cutting back entitlements," Mr. Gordon said. President Ronald Reagan said he will propose a six-month freeze on the annual cost-of-living adjustment in Social Security benefits.

Analysts said the market was also encouraged by the bond market's positive reception of the Treasury Department's refunding this week. The Treasury said Wednesday it will sell \$14.50 billion in new securities next week to raise a record \$8.7 billion in new cash as part of \$59.5 billion in anticipated borrowing for the first quarter.

There were also some technical factors supporting Thursday's run-up, analysts said. They noted that very little volume emerged during the market's recent decline, which saw the Dow average fall 32.84 points over the prior four sessions.

Consequently, it appears that there was little conviction on the part of investors that the market's decline would last.

But Mr. Metz pointed out that there was also out that much volume behind Thursday's rally.



Rolf Skar: "A growth company in a growth market."

Fast-Growing Norsk Data Stresses Computer Networks and Software

International Herald Tribune
OSLO — Norsk Data was conceived in a Cambridge, Massachusetts, tea house and tested in NATO missile laboratory. Now the Norwegian company, which Thursday reported a 60-percent rise in 1982 pretax profit, is among the fastest-growing computer makers in the world.

Pretax profit last year rose to 65 million kroner (\$9 million), while sales climbed 27 percent to 610 million kroner, with 53 percent of the sales coming from outside Norway.

Rolf Skar, Norsk Data's 41-year-old president and one of the company's founders in 1967, was not venturing a forecast for 1983 earnings growth, but he isn't trying too hard to suppress analysts' forecasts that profit will grow about 30 percent this year.

"We are a growth company in a growth market," Mr. Skar said in an interview. "We have an average annual compounded growth rate for profits for the past 10 years of 55 percent." Mr. Skar attributed last year's profit and sales growth mainly to Norsk Data's products integrating office automation with general data processing functions.

Investors evidently are impressed; Norsk Data shares have doubled in value since November as the market anticipated the release of buoyant results.

Some analysts, however, warn that the recent surge in Norsk Data shares may have been too sharp. A London broker who specializes in Scandinavian companies cautioned that Norsk Data's shares, which closed at 200 kroner bid Thursday on the Oslo stock exchange, appear "rather expensive." Three months ago, the shares were trading at around 80 kroner. They started to climb as forecasts of Norsk Data's 1982 profit began circulating.

"They have a marvelous record and extremely capable management," the broker said, "but whether they can sustain this rate of growth, I don't know."

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Volcker Says Rise In Money Supply Poses Little Threat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said Thursday that he is not worried that recent increases in the U.S. money supply will lead to a resurgence in inflation.

Mr. Volcker, speaking before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, acknowledged that the money-supply measures, particularly M-1, which includes cash and checking accounts, were running well above their targets.

But he said, "I do not believe the increases we have had in the money supply recently carry any inflationary potential." He added that the inflationary outlook is better than most experts believe because people have lower inflationary expectations.

Financial market participants said Mr. Volcker's testimony was regarded as a sign that the Fed will let interest rates drop further to insure a recovery. The stock and bond markets rallied, with the key Treasury bond, the 10-year of 2012, rising almost 1/2 point to 96.

Mr. Volcker also said that the Fed is committed to pursuing a monetary policy that will continue to lower inflation, but will also allow for economic recovery.

"We are, and will continue to be, concerned with maintaining a monetary environment consistent both with continuing progress against inflation and with lasting expansion."

But he added that more work needs to be done to lower inflation. "Obviously, we are still short of the goal of reasonable price stability."

Separately, Henry Kaufman, the widely followed Salomon Brothers economist, said he doubts whether the Fed can return to close adherence to a policy of strict control of the money supply.

"Whether the Fed returns to monetarism is, of course, debatable, but I think it will not," he said in a prepared speech to the New York State Bankers Association.

Mr. Kaufman also said he doubts whether the Fed's current approach, which he said is a partial targeting of interest rates and the wider money measures, M-2 and M-3, can endure for long.

Mr. Volcker, questioned by congressmen on why the Fed did not cut the discount rate to lower other short-term rates, noted that the last three discount rate reductions have not accomplished that goal.

Mr. Volcker said that short-term interest rates are slightly higher now than they were in October even though the Fed has cut its discount rate by one-half percentage point on three different occasions.

He noted that after the last discount rate cut in December, "I think they [other interest rates] went down for four or five hours and then started rising again."

"I'm not particularly interested in having interest rates go down for two months and then shoot back up," he said. "As we look ahead, and as the president has emphasized, the state of the federal budget — as it now stands under current law and policies — could undermine that effort."

"Left unattended, the situation would pose a strong potential for a clash between the need to finance the deficit and the rising financial requirements for housing and the business investment that is crucial to a healthy recovery."

"In the end, all those needs have to be met out of saving, and there simply isn't enough to go around," Mr. Volcker said. "The federal government will have to bid funds away from potential private borrowers, and the higher real interest rates that result will work against growth in private investment and housing."

But he added that more work needs to be done to lower inflation. "Obviously, we are still short of the goal of reasonable price stability."

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Tokyo Agrees to Curb Some Exports to EC

United Press International
TOKYO — Japanese officials Thursday agreed in principle to show moderation in exports of 10 industrial products, including video tape recorders, to the European Community, officials said.

The assurance came during talks between the EC and Japanese officials aimed at "broadening the field of cooperation," according to an EC spokesman, Raymond Phan Van Phi.

Mr. Phan Van Phi said the volume of Japan's VTR exports and its exports of nine other items to the EC would probably be set at a ministerial-level session, scheduled for Feb. 7-9 in Tokyo.

In talks held in Tokyo earlier this month, the EC proposed a ceiling of four million VTRs a year while Japan offered to reduce its shipments to 4.5 million units, according to officials at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The other nine items for which the EC is seeking export restraint are automobiles, forklifts, color television sets, color TV tubes, numerically-controlled machine tools, light commercial vehicles, motorcycles, hi-fi audio equipment and quartz watches.

"We did not cite any figures but we did ask the authorities to give us as precise assurances as possible," Mr. Phan Van Phi said.

Friction between Japan and the EC stems largely from Japan's growing trade surplus with the 10-nation community, estimated at \$10.3 billion in 1982.

"Both delegations shared the view that it would be good if the value of the yen could be appreciated," Mr. Phan Van Phi added.

"We appealed to the Japanese authorities to make the best use of tools at their disposal to encourage the appreciation of the yen."

The talks, the 21st in a series of "high level consultations" between Japan and the EC, were also aimed at broadening cooperation in energy development, science and technology and economic relations between rich and poor nations, he said.

At the Feb. 7-9 talks in Tokyo will be Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president in charge of EC external relations, and Etienne Davignon, vice president in charge of industrial affairs.

Executive Favors Export Pact
Toshiko Yamashita, president of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Japan's largest maker of video recorders, said at the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents' Club Thursday that orderly exporting agreements might sometimes be necessary, Reuters reported.

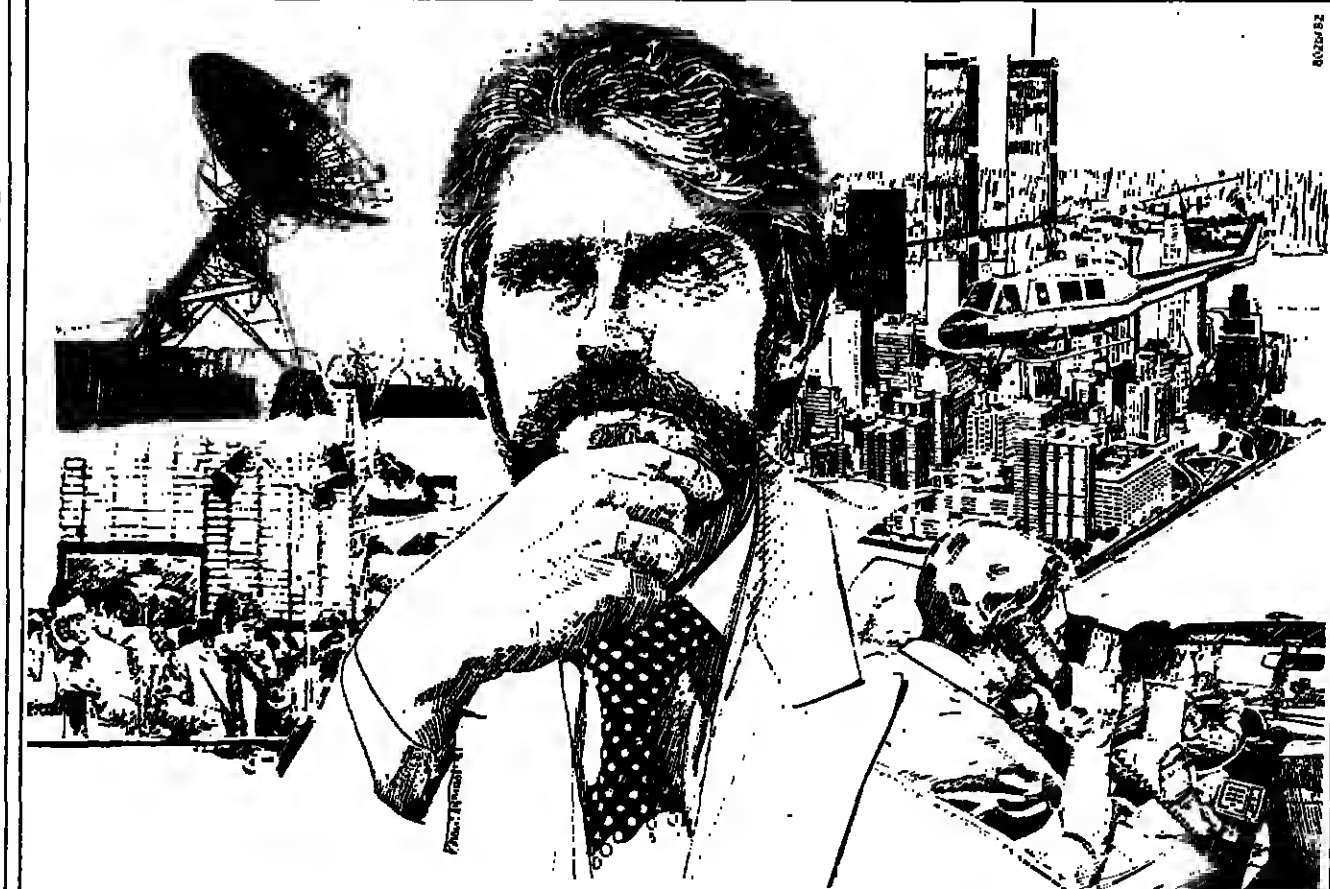
"Competition is very important and with it we can expect progress, but if we do not pursue cooperation as well, the whole thing will collapse," he said.

Xerox said its work force shrank during 1982 by 11,041, to 109,940. The company said its office automation business did not become profitable in 1982, as had been originally planned.

A senior executive said the \$30 desktop computer, Xerox's entry into the personal computer market, did not do well. "The main reason was our failure in merchandising and distribution," he said.

The executive said Xerox's 8010 Workstation also sold more slowly than planned. He blamed that slowness both on the economy and the fact that Xerox was behind schedule in its software delivery for the product.

"Basically we were just too optimistic about how quickly people would take to a powerful, albeit expensive, product," he said.



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also includes a number of less familiar countries, where our exceptional knowledge of local conditions can be an important advantage for clients.

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Republic National Bank of N.Y.

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York at 452 Fifth Avenue. Republic now has 31 branches in the New York area.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 27, excluding bank service charges.									
	\$	DM	£	¥	FF	Sc	DK	S	DK
Australian	1.48	1.18	0.68	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	1.35	1.35
Belgium	40.33	33.33	19.36	493.00	19.36	40.33	24.00	40.33	40.33
Canada	1.33	1.05	0.60	152.00	6.00	12.50	7.50	1.33	1.33
France	6.55	5.20	3.05	775.00	30.50	65.00	36.00	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.48	1.18	0.68	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	1.48	1.48
Italy	1.36	1.08	0.62	158.00	6.20	13.00	7.80	1.36	1.36
Japan	165.00	132.00	77.00	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	165.00	165.00
Netherlands	36.36	29.27	17.24	440.00	17.24	36.36	21.00	36.36	36.36
Spain	166.37	133.10	77.46	1963.00	77.46	166.37	96.00	166.37	166.37
Sweden	13.75	11.00	6.55	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	13.75	13.75
Switzerland	2.00	1.60	0.96	245.00	9.75	20.00	12.00	2.00	2.00
UK	0.68	0.55	0.32	82.00	3.20	6.80	4.00	0.68	0.68
US	1.00	0.78	0.48	122.00	4.80	10.00	6.00	1.00	1.00

Dollar Values									
	\$	DM	£	¥	FF	Sc	DK	S	DK
Australia	1.48	1.18	0.68	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	1.48	1.48
Canada	1.33	1.05	0.60	152.00	6.00	12.50	7.50	1.33	1.33
France	6.55	5.20	3.05	775.00	30.50	65.00	36.00	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.48	1.18	0.68	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	1.48	1.48
Italy	1.36	1.08	0.62	158.00	6.20	13.00	7.80	1.36	1.36
Japan	165.00	132.00	77.00	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	165.00	165.00
Netherlands	36.36	29.27	17.24	440.00	17.24	36.36	21.00	36.36	36.36
Spain	166.37	133.10	77.46	1963.00	77.46	166.37	96.00	166.37	166.37
Sweden	13.75	11.00	6.55	165.00	6.55	13.75	8.00	13.75	13.75
Switzerland	2.00	1.60	0.96	245.00	9.75	20.00	12.00	2.00	2.00
UK	0.68	0.55	0.32	82.00	3.20	6.80	4.00	0.68	0.68
US	1.00	0.78	0.48	122.00	4.80	10.00	6.00	1.00	1.00

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SOR		
1 M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3 M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6 M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1 Y	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

Key Money Rates

United States									
	Class	Rate	Class	Rate	Class	Rate	Class	Rate	Class
Discount Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	Bank Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Funds	8 1/2	8 1/2	90-day Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	3-month Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	6-month Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Comm. Paper 30-179 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	9-month Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
90-day Treasury bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	1-year Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	1-year Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
CD 30-90 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	1-year Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
CD 60-90 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	1-year Treasury bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

West Germany			
Overnight Rate	4 1/2	4 1/2	
3-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
6-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
9-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
12-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
18-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
24-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
30-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
36-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
48-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
60-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
72-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
84-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
96-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
108-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
120-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
132-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
144-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
156-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
168-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
180-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
192-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
204-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
216-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
228-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
240-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
252-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
264-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
276-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
288-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
300-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
312-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
324-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
336-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
348-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
360-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
372-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
384-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
396-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
408-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
420-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
432-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
444-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
456-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
468-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
480-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
492-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
504-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
516-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
528-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
540-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
552-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
564-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
576-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
588-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
600-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
612-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
624-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
636-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
648-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
660-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
672-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
684-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
696-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
708-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
720-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
732-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
744-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
756-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
768-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
780-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
792-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
804-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
816-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
828-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
840-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
852-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
864-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
876-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
888-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
900-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
912-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
924-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
936-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
948-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
960-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
972-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
984-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
996-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1008-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1020-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1032-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1044-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1056-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1068-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1080-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1092-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1104-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1116-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1128-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1140-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1152-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1164-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1176-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1188-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1200-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1212-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1224-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1236-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1248-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1308-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1392-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1404-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1416-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1428-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1440-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1452-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1464-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1476-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1488-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1500-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1608-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1644-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1692-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1704-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1728-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1764-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1776-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1788-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1812-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1824-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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1908-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1920-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1932-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1944-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1956-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1968-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1980-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
1992-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2004-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2016-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2028-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2040-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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2088-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2100-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2112-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2124-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2136-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2148-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2160-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2172-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2184-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2196-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2208-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2220-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2232-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2244-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2256-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
2268-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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3120-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3132-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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3684-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3696-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3708-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
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3756-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3768-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3780-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3792-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3804-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3816-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3828-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3840-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3852-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3864-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	
3876-month Inter			

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currency unless otherwise indicated.

[illegible]**Closing prices, Jan. 27**[illegible]

[illegible]

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS STATISTIC

\$70,383

the average annual personal inc
International Herald Tribune reader

US IMMIGRATION, VISA AND TAX SEMINAR
3 and 4 March in Zürich
Number of participants limited.
A detailed program and registration information
is available upon request from:
TRESCO SERVICES LTD.
P.O. BOX 260
L-2012 LUXEMBOURG
TELEX: 1387

هكذا من الأهل

BUSINESS BRIEFS

AT&T Earnings Rose by 6.7%
In 1982 on Sales Jump of 12%

NEW YORK (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph said Thursday its 1982 profit rose 6.7 percent from a year earlier to a record \$7.28 billion.

AT&T said the earnings came to \$8.40 a share, and compared with 1981 profit of \$6.82 billion, or \$8.47 a share. The 0.8 percent drop in per-share earnings reflected an increase in the number of common shares outstanding. Revenue in 1982 climbed 12 percent to \$65.1 billion from \$58.1 billion a year earlier.

At the same time, AT&T's Western Electric Co. subsidiary, which makes telecommunications equipment, announced it will phase out operations at its Kearny, New Jersey, plant and to reduce operations at other facilities. As a result of this action, AT&T said it took a one-time, after-tax charge of \$317.6 million against its 1982 earnings.

But AT&T said the charge was offset by net income of \$352.7 million, or 42 cents a share, that resulted from an accounting change related to deferred income taxes.

Canada Panel Clears Gas Exports

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada's National Energy Board said Thursday that it authorized 31,500 billion cubic feet of natural gas exports over 10 to 12 years, beginning in 1985.

The authorization, which double the volume of gas committed to exports, must be approved by the federal cabinet. The federal regulatory agency said the authorization includes a license for Dome Petroleum to export 2,280 billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas to Japan over 15 years, beginning in 1986.

GM to Recall 21,000 Autoworkers

DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — General Motors announced Thursday that it will call back to work more than 21,000 autoworkers in the United States in the next three months because of improved car sales.

The company cited "positive customer reaction" to the 11.9 percent financing being offered by GM and other U.S. automakers. GM car sales so far in January are up about 12 percent from a year earlier.

Meanwhile, Chrysler said it will rehire 1,100 employees in the United States to build rear-wheel drive cars. In addition, as many as 400 other clerical and administrative jobs will be filled, the company said.

BIS Sets Loan for Argentina

BASEL, Switzerland (Reuters) — The Bank for International Settlements announced a \$500 million loan for Argentina Thursday, the latest move in an international rescue operation for the country's ailing economy.

The bank said a group of its member central banks and the U.S. monetary authorities had backed it in making the bridging loan while Argentina arranges other financing, but it did not give further details.

IRIS to File a Bankruptcy Claim

WASHINGTON (IHT) — The International Reporting Information System, a private information gathering network, will file for bankruptcy Friday, its staff was told Thursday.

The only question, according to informed sources, was whether it would file for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy act and continue to operate under a court's supervision, or under Chapter 7, which in effect means liquidation.

Company Notes

Klöckner-Werke's operating loss for the year ending Sept. 30, 1982, narrowed considerably from the 380 million Deutsche mark (\$157 million) loss the previous year, a company spokesman said without elaborating.

Sun Hung Kai Properties subsidiaries Sun Hung Kai Bermuda and Sun Hung Kai Finance have arranged to issue up to \$60 million of commercial paper.

Taiwan Power is expected to borrow \$100 million from Banque Nationale de Paris for a number of expansion projects. The loan, expected to be made final soon, will be the largest from a single French bank without the guarantee of Taiwan's finance authorities.

Norsk Data
Emphasizes
Its Software

(Continued from Page 11)

from the United Nations to supply a software institute in Beijing.

Mr. Skar is optimistic that Norsk Data will beat out International Business Machines this year for a contract, possibly totaling the equivalent of \$20 million to \$25 million, to automate Norway's social security system. The Norwegian parliament is to take up the matter at its spring session.

Looking to the future, Mr. Skar said that Norsk Data might become more extensively involved in telecommunications, pointing to the convergence of the computer and telephone businesses.

To facilitate trading of the company's shares in New York, Mr. Skar said Norsk Data last week applied for listing as an over-the-counter share there.

For Norsk Data's shares to be listed over the counter in the United States, an idea will have come full circle. Although Norsk Data was officially formed in 1967 by Mr. Skar and several other Norwegian engineers then in their 20s, the idea was conceived about 220 miles (355 kilometers) north-east of Wall Street at Smith's Tea House in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There, in 1962, Karl Holberg, currently director of the electronics division of the Norwegian Defense Research Establishment, or NDRE, told Yngvar Lundh, a Norwegian studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that a Norwegian computer industry was possible.

Mr. Holberg recalled that Mr. Lundh and Mr. Skar later worked for him at the NDRE, where he joked, "I diverted 1.7 million kroner from a missile project to design Sam." Sam was the name of a digital missile simulator designed by Mr. Lundh that was essentially a computer. In 1967, Mr. Skar and a few other young engineers quit the NDRE to form Norsk Data, causing a mild public uproar because, Mr. Holberg said, "The situation in Norway wasn't like in the U.S. where young people went out and formed their own companies."

British Trade Surplus
Grew in November

LONDON — The government reported Thursday that December trade was in surplus by £592 million (\$915 million).

The current account, which includes certain capital transfers plus trade in goods and services, was estimated at £822 million in December.

Reagan Tax Remark Disavowed

By Maureen Santini

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Surprised White House aides said Thursday they were "not seriously considering" President Ronald Reagan's suggestion that corporate income taxes be abolished, describing it as "just something he threw out."

Mr. Reagan, in a meeting with businessmen in Boston Wednesday, remarked off-the-cuff that the corporate tax is unfair to U.S. business and "there really isn't any justification for it."

His aides seemed taken aback. "We're not seriously considering it," said David R. Gergen, the president's assistant for communications.

"There's no study, there's no plan. It's just something he threw out," said Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary. "It was nothing that had ever been discussed at the White House."

Mr. Reagan told reporters he did not plan to submit legislation to abolish the tax, but added: "I said it was something to study and look at."

Mr. Speakes said none of the White House staff who accompanied Mr. Reagan to Boston heard him make the suggestion during a public meeting with the Massachusetts High Tech Council, a group of high technology businesses.

Mr. Reagan's comments came at the end of a four-hour trip that included a tour of the Digital Equipment factory.

Mr. Reagan wound up at Millipore Corp., in Bedford, Massachusetts, for a meeting with the High Tech Council. He dropped his surprise suggestion at the end of the long session in a crowded room with an inadequate sound system.

Seated at a table with about 15 businessmen, the president said:

"I realize that there will be a great stirring and I'll probably kick myself for having said this, but when we are all going to have the courage to point out that in our tax structure the corporate tax is very hard to justify its existence."

Instead, he said, corporate profit should be distributed to stockholders in the form of dividends. The stockholders then would pay tax on the income.

Some business leaders have raised that suggestion in the past, contending the current system of levying a 46 percent tax on corporate profits and taxing dividends as well amounts to double taxation of corporations.

The Office of Management and Budget estimated last July that corporate income taxes would yield \$58.3 billion in the current fiscal year, ending next Sept. 30, and will account for 9 percent of all federal tax revenue. The corporate share of federal tax receipts has been declining in recent years.

The president said abolishing the corporate income tax would be "a net gain to the government all the way around if we would look at that instead of sticking with what is literally a myth about corporations and what the taxing policy should be."

After getting applause from the businessmen, the president joked: "I'll remember your applause when the press keeps questioning me for days now about that."

Dee d'Arbeloff, president of Millipore, a health technology firm, told Mr. Reagan the issue was under serious study by members of the American Business Council.

Reagan to Seek \$2 Billion Boost
In Loan Authority for Ex-Im Bank

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In his budget for fiscal 1984, President Ronald Reagan will propose beefing up the Export-Import Bank funding and other export aids to reduce budget deficits.

The Stockman forces also argued that reduced subsidies to business would show an evenhandedness while the administration is trimming outlays to the poor.

This year the president has given the nod to the export faction. In addition to more support for the bank, he said he would:

• Propose legislation giving new trade negotiating authority covering liberalization in services, investment and high technology.

• Strengthen the organization of trade agencies. The administration is considering merging the International Trade Administration of the Commerce Department with Executive Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in an effort to streamline trade functions.

• Seek changes in domestic laws, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, that make exporting more difficult.

• The president has discovered

the importance of exports to economic recovery," said Ray Garcia, former president of the Coalition for Employment Through Exports and now an executive of Rockwell International.

Added Brookings Senior Fellow Lawrence B. Krause: "The president, seeing the Democratic Party turn protectionist, is now drawing a distinction between himself and his possible Democratic challengers. By acting to boost exports he has something with which he can respond to the calls for protection."

In giving greater support to the Ex-Im Bank, the president is expected to recommend a \$10 billion loan-guarantee authority for fiscal 1984 that begins next Oct. 1, compared with \$8 billion the president sought in the 1983 budget.

The president is expected to recommend the same direct lending authority as he proposed last year — \$3.8 billion. But officials said Mr. Reagan will request an additional standby authority of \$2.7 billion for use to counter foreign export financing practices that Washington considers unfair.

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Japanese to Allow
Zero Eurobonds

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry plans to lift its ban on the sale of zero-coupon bonds in Japan next Tuesday, barring unforeseen events such as violent fluctuations in the yen's exchange rate, ministry sources said Thursday.

After the ban is lifted sales of the bonds, issued mainly on the Euro-market, will be subject to restrictions on purchases by Japanese investors, they said.

In London Thursday, the prices on zero-coupon bonds were sharply higher in relatively active trading following the announcement.

Zero issues gained as much as 1½ point before falling back on profit-taking to show net gains of between one and 1½ points.

The Japanese sources said that sales of the bonds in Japan will be less than one third of any issue and that sales of an issue by Japanese securities firms will be limited to 10 percent of the issue's total.

Also, Japanese securities firms will not be allowed to take a zero-coupon bond from secondary markets overseas within six months of its primary issue, the sources said. The ministry need not formally

announce the lifting of the ban but will merely inform representatives of securities firms of a change in its administrative guidance, they said.

A zero-coupon bond pays no interest. It is issued at a fraction of its par value and at maturity is redeemed at full price. Early in 1982, issues of zeros by top-quality U.S. corporations were being brought to market at a hectic clip, with much of the paper ending up in Japan.

The ban was imposed March 3, 1982, after the face-value of sales in Japan of zero-coupon bonds in the previous two months reached \$1.10 billion, the sources said.

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FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS, the tropical rain forests of South East Asia, South America, and Africa have been the earth's natural chemical laboratories, botanic gardens and zoos.

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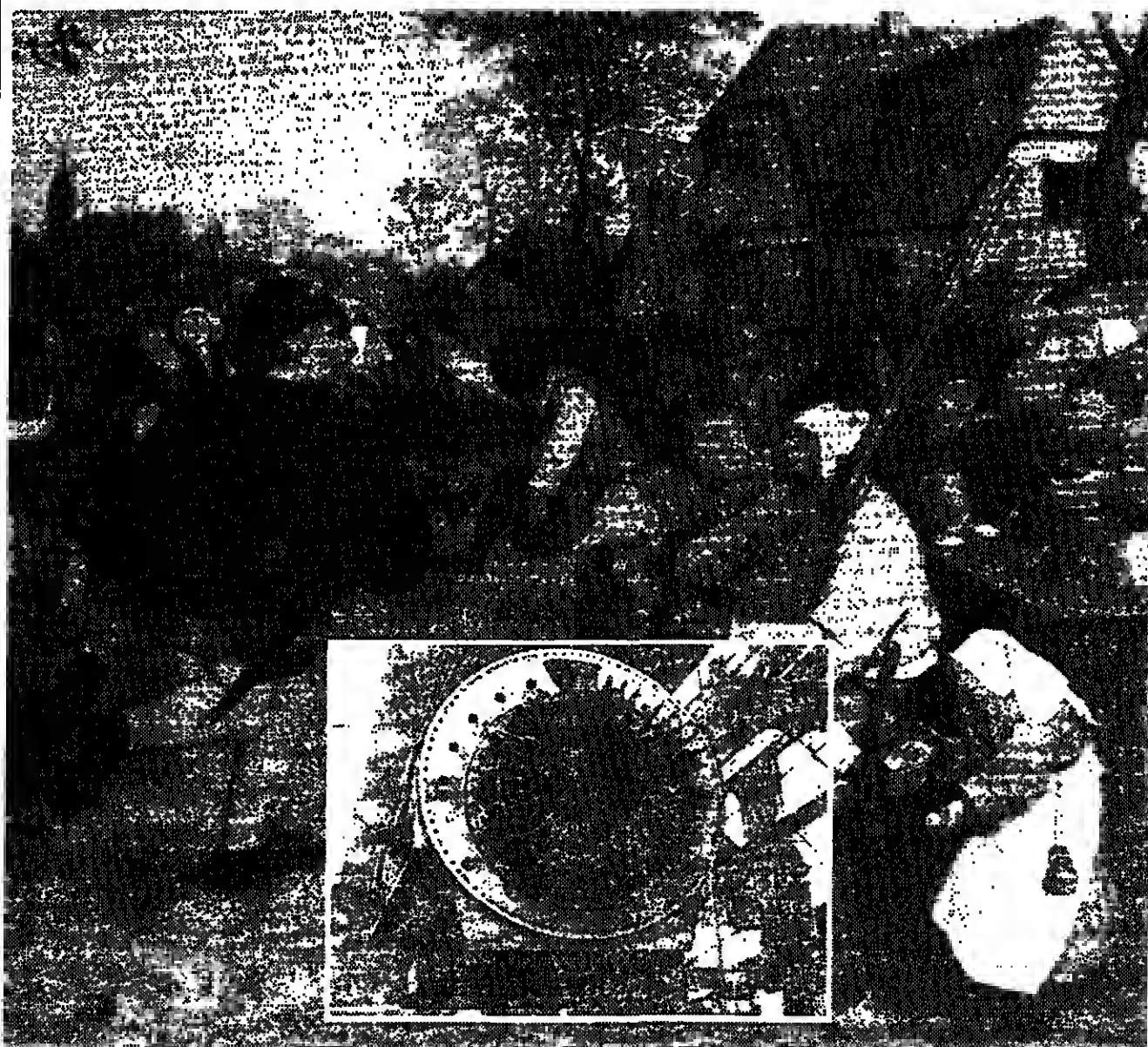
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SPORTS

Bear Bryant Dies of Heart Attack at 69

U.S. Mourns College Football's Most Successful Coach

By Joseph Duro
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bear Bryant died of a heart attack Wednesday in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, only 37 days after he had retired as head football coach at the University of Alabama with the most victories in college football history.

Bryant, 69, entered the Drury City Hospital in Tuscaloosa on Tuesday night, complaining of chest pains. Dr. William Hill, the attending physician, said that Bryant had suffered a massive heart attack at 1:24 p.m. while undergoing X-rays.

"He was in very good spirits," Hill said. "In the morning, he even joked about going to Las Vegas. And he said one thing he wanted to do was go back home to Arkansas and do some duck hunting."

Bryant created national headlines only a month ago when he ended his 38-year career as the most successful college coach on any U.S. campus, and one of the most colorful. He quit with a record of 223 victories, 85 losses and 17 ties at four schools: Maryland, Kentucky, Texas A&M and, for the last 25 years, at his alma mater, Alabama. Six of his teams at Alabama were rated No. 1 nationally by the wire-service polls.

And, when Alabama defeated Auburn, 28-17, on Nov. 28, 1981, for his 315th victory, he surpassed the record that had been set early in the century by Amos Alonzo Stagg.

But, despite his decision to retire, his impact on the university was expected to continue because of two other decisions. He remained as athletic director, and his job as coach was assigned to one of his former players, Ray Perkins, who resigned as coach of the New York Giants to return to Alabama.

Bryant's impact on football everywhere was assured through the scores of men who had played or coached under "the Bear." In his time, he developed star quarterbacks such as Joe Namath, George Blanda, Babe Parilli, Ken Stabler, Steve Sloan and "Richie" Todd. More than 40 of his former players became head college coaches, including Jerry Claiborne at Kentucky, Howard Schnellenberger at Miami, Jackie Sherrill at Texas A&M, Pat Dye at Auburn and Sloan at Duke.

He also became instrumental in recruiting black athletes for Alabama. His first black player was Willie Jackson, a running back, in 1971. In his final season, 54 of the 128 football players at Alabama were black. Later, he remembered that he had wanted to recruit black football players at Kentucky, and said:

"They wouldn't let me. Then, at Alabama all those years, my hands were tied. To tell you the truth, Sam Cunningham did more for in-

tegration at Alabama than any body else. He was a black running back for Southern Cal. Came down here in 1970 and ran all over my skinny little white boys. Scored three touchdowns."

Two weeks after he announced his retirement as coach, the Bryant era ended on Dec. 29 when Alabama defeated Illinois in the Liberty Bowl, 21-15. It was the eighth victory of the season for Alabama after four defeats, the first time in 13 years the team had lost as many as four games.

It was also his 29th bowl game, a record for a coach that included 24 straight at Alabama and the last appearance in a stadium for the craggy-faced figure roaming the sidelines in the houndstooth hat.

Paul William Bryant was born Sept. 11, 1913, in Moro Bottom, Arkansas, which he described as "a little piece of bottom land on the Moro River, about seven miles south of Fordyce." He was one of 11 children in a poor family and he remembered that he had an inferiority complex and "wasn't very smart in school and lazy to boot."

But he was big, eventually growing to 6 feet 4 inches. And he recalled that he acquired his nickname as a teen-ager in high school when he accepted a dare to wrestle a bear.

"It was outside the Lyric Theatre," he said. "There was a poster on the wall with a picture of a bear, and a guy was offering a dollar a minute to anyone who would wrestle the bear. The guy who was supposed to wrestle the bear didn't show up, so they egged me on. They let me and my friends into the picture show free and I wrestled this scrawny bear to the floor. I went around later to get my money, but the guy with the bear had flown the coop. All I got out of the whole thing was a nickname."

As a stinging and aggressive tackle on the Fordyce High School football team, Bryant lived up to his nickname by winning all-state honors. Then he was recruited for the University of Alabama by Frank Thomas, an assistant to Frank Haney, and played right end.

His principal assignment, he remembered, was doing the blocking while "Don Hutson, the left end, was the star pass receiver who later was elected to the college football hall of fame. But they thrived, winning 23 games and losing only 3, and they defeated Stanford in the 1935 Rose Bowl game, 29-13.

After his class had graduated in 1935, Bryant stayed at Alabama as an assistant coach.

He was recruited to his college by "the coach," head coach Blanton Brainerd, who had been a campus beauty queen when he played football at Alabama. They had two children, Paul William Jr. and May Martin Tyson, and four grandchildren.

In 1939, he switched being as-

stant at Alabama to Vanderbilt as an assistant to Red Sanders. But two years after that, in 1941, he joined the Navy and served in World War II, part of the time as a football coach at the preflight school in North Carolina.

He was discharged in 1945, in time to become head coach at Maryland, where he opened his long and sometimes stormy career.

He was an instant success, partly because he had taken the precaution of bringing along several good players from the Navy preflight team. In his first game, Maryland whipped Guilford College, 60-6. That first season, Maryland won six games, lost two and tied one.

But he also was an instant center of controversy. He suspended a player for breaking training rules, was overruled by the school's president and promptly quit and took over as coach at Kentucky.

He stayed eight seasons and his teams won 60 games and lost 23, appeared in four postseason games and won the school's only Southeastern Conference championship. The highlight was a 13-7 victory over Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl in 1950 that broke a 31-game winning streak for Oklahoma.

After he left in 1954, he conceded that one problem had been a conflict of personalities with Adolph Rupp, the highly successful basketball coach.

"The trouble," he said, "was that we were too much alike. He wanted basketball to be No. 1, and I wanted football No. 1. In an environment like that, one or the other has to go."

The next stop was Texas A&M, where Bryant stayed four seasons with a record of 25 victories and 14 defeats, and a Southeastern Conference title in 1956. He also developed John David Crow, a running back who won the Heisman Trophy as the nation's best player, but more controversy arose when the school was placed on probation for violating the rules on recruiting players and Bryant acknowledged later that some of his players had been paid, though not by him.

Finally, he went "home" in 1958 to his alma mater, Alabama.

"It was like when you were out in the field, and you heard your mama calling you to dinner," he said, explaining his joy at returning.

Alabama had won only four football games in three years. But in his first season, the Crimson Tide won five games and lost four. And in 1961, he received his first No. 1 ranking nationally. For the rest of his career, his teams averaged 8.5 victories a year and did not suffer a losing season.

Controversy followed him home, however. An article in The Saturday Evening Post said that he and

Wally Butts, the coach at Georgia, had arranged to fix the result of a game in 1962. Alabama won the game, 35-14. Butts won a libel suit against the publisher, and Bryant won a substantial out-of-court settlement.

Although he acknowledged an obsession for winning, he was a forbidding figure when it came to training rules. Not even Namath escaped his discipline. In 1964, he removed Namath as quarterback for breaking training and kept him on the sidelines during the Sugar Bowl game. At other times, he also disciplined Lee Roy Jordan, Scott Hunter, John Hannah, Stabler, Sloan and even Perkins, the man who succeeded him as head coach.

Bryant was a tireless worker who customarily rose at 5 a.m. and did not stop until late in the evening. He often supervised practice sessions from a tower overlooking two fields, one covered with grass, the other with artificial turf. One of his quarterbacks, Steadman Shealy, once said: "There's something about him up in that tower that makes you want to run through a wall."

His stature at Alabama was so great that his salary became something of a protocol problem. Eventually, it reached \$120,000. But, for years, the university made an effort to keep the football coach's salary below that of the school's president. The president made \$100,000 a year; Bryant was paid \$99,999.

Paul (Bear) Bryant on the sidelines last November.



Paul (Bear) Bryant on the sidelines last November.

Clock Stops for NFL Contenders

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Paul (Bear) Bryant stopped the clock in football Wednesday. Even the shilling for Super Bowl XVII had to pause for a prayer after the death of the legendary Alabama coach whose teams had won more games, 323, than those of any other coach in college football. His stature is perhaps best remembered by a quiet moment at the 1978 Sugar Bowl after a 35-6 victory over Ohio State, then coached by Woody Hayes, in what was college football's Appomattox in reverse.

From the rear of Bryant's news conference, an older sportswriter spoke up.

"Where does this game rank, sir," the sportswriter asked, "among the memorable games in your career?"

Bryant's answer has been forgotten but not the rare respect that was accorded with that simple "sir." Not many football coaches are addressed that way. But the Bear was more than a football coach. He was an authentic American folk hero who transcended football in Alabama, perhaps because he never left college football for the National Football League as so many other college coaches have.

More than any other coach for many years, Bryant was college football belonged up on his tower at practice or out there on the sidelines with the Alabama state troopers around him. He would have been out of place at the Super Bowl, where the coaches annually step up behind a lectern at each team's hotel to answer and avoid questions from the members of the press who have arrived in a caravan of buses. Up there behind the lectern in the Newport Beach Marriott on Wednesday, Don Shula was wearing a red-and-white checked shirt with buttoned epaulettes. General Grierson at ease.

"Nine years," the Miami Dolphins' coach began, smiling. "I never thought I'd miss having breakfast with you guys but I did."

This is Shula's fifth Super Bowl, equalling Tom Landry's number of appearances with the Dallas Cowboys, and he has learned to enjoy these interrogations. His jaw still appears to have been chipped off Mount Rushmore, but at age 53, his eyes laugh more now. Soon he was talking about the stability in his coaching staff, which includes his 23-year-old son, David, hired a few weeks ago to tutor wide receivers.

"David knows a little about me and my mannerisms," Shula said. "We're undefeated since he arrived. He still thinks I'm a pretty nice guy after a ball game."

Ten years ago, the Dolphins completed a perfect 17-0 season against the Washington Redskins in Super Bowl VII before they stopped the Minnesota Vikings the following year in VIII. Earlier, his Dolphins had lost to the Cowboys in VI and his Baltimore Colts had been shocked by the New York Jets in III.

"All along I've said this was an asterisk season because of the strike," he was saying, "but now that asterisk is down there off to the side."

But behind his one-liners, Shula still burns to win. Here is a coach who is considered by many of his peers to be the NFL's best, but he wasn't wearing either of his two diamond-studded Super Bowl rings.

"No," he said, "I want to earn another. Coaching is a today and a tomorrow job, not a look back. It doesn't do any good to think about 1972 or 1973."

Over at the Westin South Coast Plaza later, the Redskins' second-year coach, Joe Gibbs, was up at the lectern with the collar of a yellow shirt over a brown sweater that matched his careful coiffure. He was wearing a 1970 Rose Bowl ring that he earned as the offensive line coach on John McKay's staff at Southern Cal.

They're normally way ahead of me anyway. Usually a Super Bowl lectern is used only for the coach. The players later enter the ballroom and sit at tables to be interviewed. But Wednesday Gibbs joked about how "I was informed to be brief" so that John Riggins, the Redskins fullback, could step up to the lectern. Until last week, Riggins had declined interviews ever since he rejoined the Redskins after having spent the 1980 season in the NFL.

"Football wasn't fun so I took a year off," Riggins was saying now. "Interviews weren't fun so I took a year off from them too."

Riggins had dressed almost formally for the occasion, for him. He had on a light blue T-shirt with "O'Clock Club" on it, baggy camouflage green pants and beige cowboy boots, befitting a 230-pound fullback who has been elevated by his offensive linemen to their own "Hog" status, a "Hog" suddenly being more important in the nation's capital than most of its politicians.

"What do you think of the Hogs?" he was asked now. "I think they're a bunch of slob," he said, smiling, "but they're my kind of guys."

In three playoff games, Riggins, almost ancient at 33 for a running back, has rushed for 444 yards — 119 against the Detroit Lions, 185 against the Minnesota Vikings and 140 against the Cowboys in the NFC championship game.

Riggins glanced down from the lectern at Gibbs, who had personally persuaded him to return to the Redskins after being hired as coach before the 1981 season.

"I knew you'd be a great coach with or without me," Riggins said, smiling. "So far you've proved half of that."

Around that time, Bear Bryant died. Even the clock in the countdown to Super Bowl XVII stopped to honor him. Neither of the Super Bowl coaches, not even Don Shula, had been addressed as "sir."

Reagan Hails Bear Bryant As U.S. 'Hero'

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has praised Paul (Bear) Bryant as "a hero who always seemed larger than life."

In a statement Wednesday the president said that Bryant "made legends out of ordinary people." He added: "Only four weeks ago, we held our breaths and cheered when the Bear notched his final victory in a game named, fittingly, the Liberty Bowl."

"He was a hard, but loved taskmaster. Patriotic to the core, devoted to his players and inspired by a winning spirit that would not quit, Bear Bryant gave his country the gift of a life unsurpassed. Embracing the impossible seemed easy, be it what we strived to be."

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NFL Seahawks Name Knox as Head Coach

United Press International

SEATTLE — Chuck Knox, who guided National Football League teams to playoffs in seven of the past 10 seasons, has been named as coach of the Seattle Seahawks.

Knox, 49, resigned Tuesday as coach of the Buffalo Bills, and he and his wife flew to Seattle on Wednesday for a news conference at which he was introduced as the successor to Jack Patera, who was fired at mid-season last fall.

He promised to turn around the franchise, which has had only two winning seasons during its seven years in the league.

"I'm very excited about the challenge," Knox said. "I feel the Seahawks exist to win — from the janitors, secretaries, to the players."

In five years at Buffalo, he took the Bills to the playoffs two times. At Los Angeles, all five of his teams won the NFC West championship.

"Seahawks' football stands for pride and commitment," Knox said. "We expect to turn things around. I didn't come all the way out here not to."

Before talking to reporters, Knox met with Seahawks players. "They were the first people I wanted to meet with because they are the first and most important part of building a winning team," he said.

Knox said he plans to bring several assistants with him from Buffalo but will talk to several Seahawks assistants before putting his staff together. The new coach said he will build his offense and defense around the "skill we have."

Knox said he decided to return to the West Coast because of "the challenge the job presented," his feelings for the Nordstrom family (which owns the Seahawks) and his regard for Mike McCormack, the team president and general manager.

SPORTS BRIEFS

IAAF Warns USOC on Nehemiah

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — The president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, Primo Nebiolo, has warned that the U.S. Olympic Committee's disregard of a ruling barring hurdler Renato Nehemiah from all track events will interfere with preparations for the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

Nebiolo has asked the International Olympic Committee to make the USOC "respect the eligibility rules of the IAAF," according to a letter in Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president. Nehemiah, the world record holder in the 110-meter hurdles, signed a professional football contract and played with the San Francisco 49ers of the National Football League during the 1982 season.

The IAAF declared Nehemiah ineligible to compete in track, but the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, William Simon, said recently that Nehemiah was eligible for domestic events. On Tuesday, the IAAF reaffirmed that Nehemiah was ineligible despite Simon's statement.

Soft Snow Foils Olympic Preview

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia (UPI) — The curtain stayed down on the preview of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games as officials called off Thursday's World Cup men's downhill ski race because of soft snow.

Organizers were hoping to reschedule the race for Friday, but they agreed that more snow was needed overnight on the Bjelasnica track where the men's Olympic downhill will be staged on Feb. 9, 1984. They also faced problems in getting skiers in Kranjska Gora for this weekend's slalom and giant slalom races.

On Wednesday, Peter Müller of Switzerland had a bad spill in training and was hospitalized with a concussion and kidney injury. Müller, currently leading the overall World Cup standings, will stay in hospital for a week, possibly being transferred outside Yugoslavia, and will not be able to compete for at least two weeks, doctors said.

Aston Villa Beats Barcelona for Cup

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Aston Villa defeated Barcelona, 3-0, in extra time Wednesday night at Villa Park to win the European Soccer Super Cup.

Trailing, 0-1, from the first leg in Spain, the English team won on aggregate, 3-1, after a bloody and bruising battle in which three players were sent off, two from Barcelona and one from Villa, and a further nine players booked.

Fowler Rejoins Yankees as Coach

NEW YORK (UPI) — Art Fowler, who goes wherever Billy Martin goes, has rejoined the New York Yankees as pitching coach, the club announced Thursday.

Fowler replaces Sammy Ellis, who has been assigned other duties with the Yankee organization. Fowler has previously worked for Martin, the manager, in Oakland, New York, Minnesota, Detroit and Texas.

The Yankees also announced that pitchers George Frazier, Roger Erickson and Dennis Rasmussen and infielders Steve Balboni, Barry Evans and Ed Rodriguez had signed one-year contracts.

Prost Best in Formula One Test

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Alain Prost of France had the best lap Wednesday as eight drivers tested their Formula One tires in time trials for the opening of the 1983 racing season.

Prost bettered his morning time in a Renault RE-30c, chopping off 44 hundredths of a second in a one-lap time of a minute, 38.21 seconds.

The first Formula One race of the year, the Brazilian Grand Prix, will be held at this track on March 13.

Beirut Race Fans Down, Not Out

By Nicolas B. Taro
The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The destruction of Beirut's race track last summer's war could not stop Lebanese horse players from getting their bets down.

Playing the ponies is a national passion in Lebanon, and a respected café, casino, and racetrack housed their establishments into computerized horse-racing parlors.

Bookies make their usual rounds, and racing programs are published. The only big difference is that the horses are animated figures running across a television screen instead of Arabian steeds peering around the track at the Palace of Peace race course.

Watching the horses run every weekend before Israel's invasion in June was a pastime that united Moslems and Christians even though the communities fought a civil war in 1975-76.

In a divided city, the race track was located outside the "green line" that separated Beirut into Moslem and Christian sectors and was one of the few public places where the two communities could mix.

Now, on weekend mornings near the Sabra, Palestinian refugee camp, gamblers gather at the Beirut Café to bet on electronic horse racing.

Four such gambling parlors have been set up in Christian East Beirut and the Moslem Western sector, each drawing overflow crowds of horse-racing addicts who cheer the electronic nags just as hard as they would the real thing.

"Yalla ruh" (Let's go!) shouted the horse players, some of them standing on chairs to get a better look at the 26-inch television screen where the six animated horses scampered toward the finish line.

"As far as the Lebanese are concerned, life goes on, and even if there were still Israeli shelling we Lebanese would find a way to gamble," said Mahmoud Hasbani, 54, one of about 200 racing fans jammed into the café.

Saad Edine Berjawi, 35-year-old proprietor of the café near Sabra and the owner of 12 real race horses, said he decided to turn his coffee house into an electronic racing parlor on weekends to give his 40 employees something to do.

"It's mainly something for the bookies and other people who need to work at the track to do until the track reopens," said Berjawi, who claims he takes in only a fraction of the \$7,500 he used to take in from real racing every Saturday and Sunday.

"People are showing up in good numbers but the betting is only about one percent of what it was," Berjawi acts as a one-man race committee for the machine he imported — already programmed — from Taiwan.

Bets range from 25 cents to \$25. Bookmaking is against the law, but the gambling passion is so strong that such technicalities are usually ignored.

Some of the bettors said they preferred electronic racing to the real thing. "At the real track there is always funny business, but here at least you can't fix a race," said one elderly man smoking a water pipe as he waited for the third of seven races to be run.

To give the racing verisimilitude, a program is published a week in advance and the names of the riders and horses are the same as those that ran on the real track before Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas turned it into a military outpost last summer.

Lebanese newspapers have reported that horses are again in training, and tentative plans are to restart real horse racing by April even though reconstruction may cost up to \$10 million.

NHL Standings

Transition

NBA Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE

Philadelphia 32 13 7 232 145 67

NY Nets 25 17 4 182 145 58

Washington 22 24 11 194 177 57

NY Rangers 22 24 11 184 171 56

Pittsburgh 22 24 11 182 166 55

New Jersey 10 38 15 138 284 31

Atlantic Division

Boston 32 10 7 202 129 71

Montreal 34 14 9 229 127 61

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Philadelphia 32 13 7 232 145 67

NY Nets 25 17 4 182 145 58

Washington 22 24 11 194 177 57

NY Rangers 22 24 11 184 171 56

Pittsburgh 22 24 11 182 166 55

New Jersey 10 38 15 138 284 31

Atlantic Division

Boston 32 10 7 202 129 71

Montreal 34 14 9 229 127 61

NBA Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE

Philadelphia 32 13 7 232 145 67

NY Nets 25 17 4 182 145 58

Washington 22 24 11 194 177 57

NY Rangers 22 24 11 184 171 56

Pittsburgh 22 24 11 182 166 55

New Jersey 10 38 15 138 284 31

Atlantic Division

Boston 32 10 7 202 129 71

